

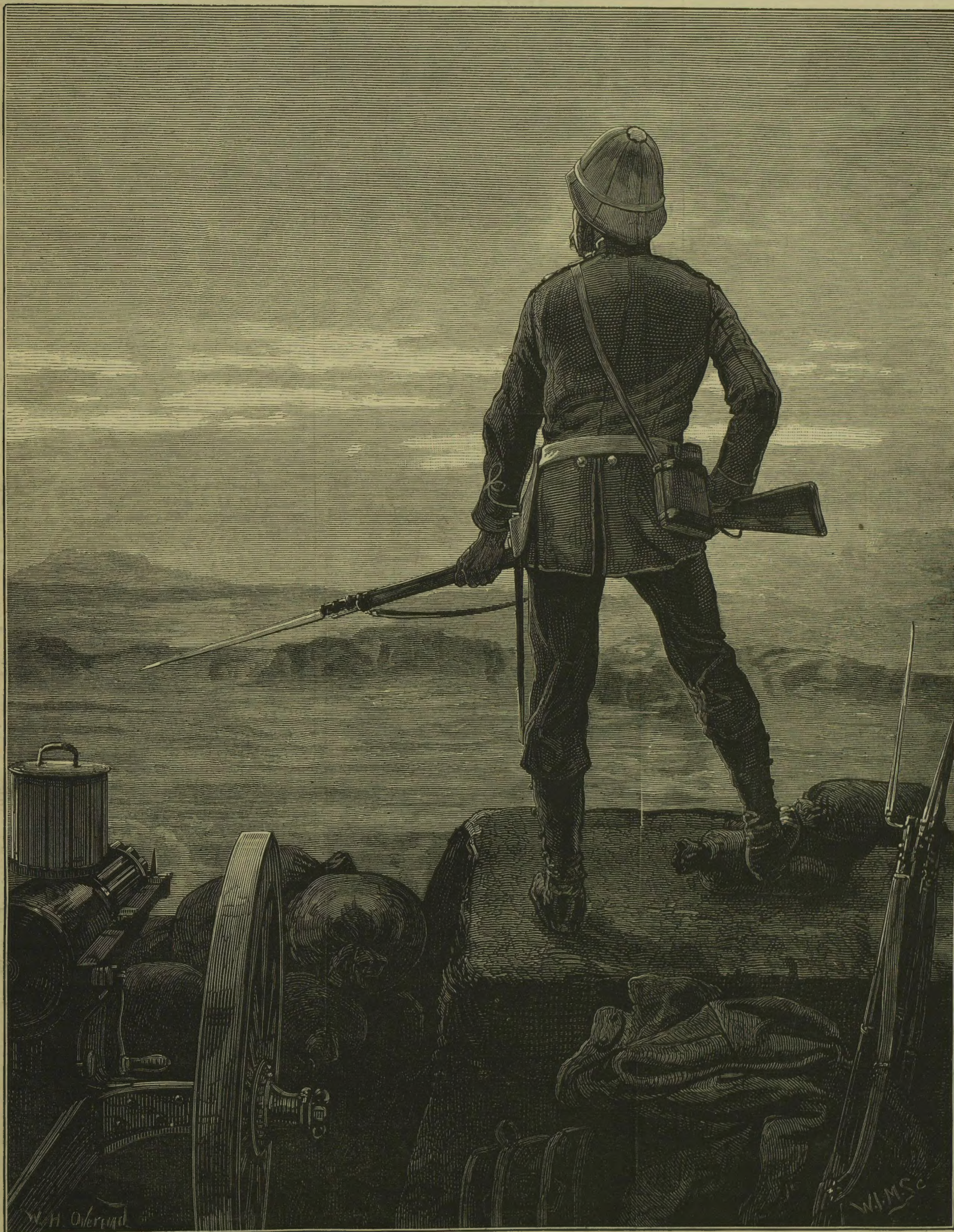
# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2086.—VOL. LXXIV.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1879.

WITH SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.



THE ZULU WAR: WAITING.—A SKETCH IN A FORTIFIED CAMP IN ZULULAND.—SEE PAGE 529.



## BIRTHS.

On the 26th ult., at Pernambuco, the wife of Percival Charles Wright, of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., at 10, Bertram-road, Liverpool, the wife of Walter Roughton, of a son.

On the 8th ult., at the Castle, Kandy, Ceylon, the wife of J. D. M. Coghlin, M.D., Medical Inspector of the Coffee Districts, of a son.

On the 28th ult., at Locksley Hall, Bournemouth, the Marquise de Bourcel de Montpignon, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On April 13, at St. George's Cathedral, Montreal, Canada, by the Right Rev. Bishop Bond, William Donald Oakley, Esq., M.D., to Mary Sophia, second daughter of the Hon. William Bradford Griffith, C.M.G., Member of the Legislative Council of Barbadoes, West Indies, and Auditor-General of that colony.

On the 3rd inst., at St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh, by the Rev. James MacGregor, D.D., minister of the parish, assisted by his colleague, the Rev. James Barclay, M.A., and by the Rev. W. L. Riach, M.A., Minister of Grange parish, William Hurst, of Crofton Old Hall, Yorkshire, to Isabella Cockburn (Tottie), only daughter of David Lyell, solicitor in the Supreme Courts of Scotland, Edinburgh.

On the 4th inst., at Frankfield, Kirkcaldy, by the Rev. James Stalker M.A., assisted by the Rev. Principal Douglas, D.D., Free Church College, Glasgow, James Pollard, C.A., Edinburgh, to Anne Carstairs; and Lewis Grant, engineer, Kirkcaldy, to Ella Johanne Ida, second and third daughter of Robert Douglas.

On the 26th ult., at the St. Petersburg-place Synagogue, by the Rev. Hermann Adler, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Singer and the Rev. Mr. Haines, J. Lawrence-Hamilton, of 34, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, eldest surviving son of the late Laurence Levy, Esq., to Mary Theresa, only daughter of Edward Jessel, Esq., B.A., barrister-at-law, of Gordon-square and Bushey, Herts. No cards.

## DEATHS.

On the 27th ult., at Thirsk, Jane, the beloved wife of Major Sanders, of The Hall, in her 71st year.

On the 27th ult., Marquis Charles L. De Croismar, formerly of the French Royal Guards, at Versailles, aged 86.

On the 31st ult., at Hyde Park-gate, Kensington, Sir Edward J. Gambier, late Chief Justice at Madras.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 14.

## SUNDAY, JUNE 8.

Trinity Sunday.  
Morning Lessons: Isaiah vi. 1-11;  
Rev. i. 1-9; Evening Lessons:  
Gen. xviii. or Gen. i. and ii. 1-4;  
Eph. iv. 1-17, or Matt. iii.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.;  
11 a.m., the Bishop of London's  
ordination, Rev. D. Moore; 3.15  
p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m.,  
Rev. W. J. Knox Little.  
St. James's, noon, probably Rev.  
Henry M. Birch.

## MONDAY, JUNE 9.

Meeting of the House of Commons  
after Vacation.  
Opening of the International Literary  
Congress.  
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr.  
J. Ball on the Flora of the European  
Alps).  
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m.  
(Mr. Edward P. Anson on the Recent  
Excavations of the Roman  
Forum).

## TUESDAY, JUNE 10.

Trinity Law Sittings begin.  
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor  
Hillebrand on the Intellectual  
Movement of Germany).  
West London Scientific Association, 8.  
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.  
Musical Union, Matinee, 3.15 p.m.  
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.  
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Dr. J. L.  
Miller on Tasmania).

## WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11.

St. Barnabas, Apostle and Martyr.  
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.  
Moon's last quarter, 4.56 p.m.  
Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.  
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Rev. O.  
Fisher on a Mammalian Deposit  
at Barrington, near Cam-  
bridge; papers by Mr. C. Callaway,  
Mr. J. D. Kendall, Messrs. W.  
Jolly and J. M. Cameron, Professor  
W. B. Dawkins and Rev. J. M.  
Mello, Mr. R. Mallet, and Mr. W.  
Percy Sladen).  
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.  
Gaelic Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. D. Camp-  
bell, History of the Society, in  
Gaelic).

## THURSDAY, JUNE 12.

Ascot Races: Cup Day.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor  
Hillebrand on the Intellectual  
Movement of Germany).  
London Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.  
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.  
Historical Society, 8 p.m. (Rev. Dr.  
W. I. Irons on the Advance of  
Christian Civilisation in Europe;  
Rev. Dr. C. Rogers on the Chapel  
Royal, Stirling).

## FRIDAY, JUNE 13.

Meeting of the House of Lords.  
City of London College, 4 p.m. (Dr.  
Heinemann on Political Economy).  
New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m.  
(paper by Rev. Stopford A.  
Brookes; Rev. B. F. De Costa on  
the Genesis of "The Tempest").

## SATURDAY, JUNE 14.

Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.  
Physical Society, 3 p.m. (Professor  
H. M. Leod on the Suppression of  
the Induction Disturbance of the  
Telephone; papers by Messrs. W.  
Spottiswoode and J. F. Moulton).  
Ballad Concert, St. James's Hall, 3.  
Artists' Benevolent Fund, anni-  
versary dinner, Freemasons'   
Tavern.

## METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND.

Patron—Her MAJESTY the QUEEN.  
HOSPITAL SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1879.  
Cheques crossed Bank of England, and Post Office Orders made payable to the  
Secretary, Mr. HENRY N. COBURN, should be sent to the Mansion House.

**HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (SELECT) for LADIES,**  
Bolton House, 119, Clapham-road, Surrey. Established 1867. A Private Home,  
where Patients suffering from serious diseases, and requiring special supervision, can  
obtain the best Medical and Surgical Treatment without incurring anxiety in their  
own homes. Treatise of successful cures forwarded for 12 stamps. Terms from  
4 guineas per week. Physician, DAVID JONES, M.D. Consultations daily, Eleven  
till One (Tuesday and Friday excepted), at 15, Welbeck-street, London.

**TO CAPITALISTS.—£15,000 Required.** A Gentleman  
engaged in a Wholesale Manufacturing Business, yielding large profits, requires  
a PARTNER. No Premium is asked for, but the incoming Partner will only have  
to pay half the valuation of Plant, Machinery, &c., and bring in £5000 Working  
Capital, as against a similar sum to be brought in by the Advertiser. Estimated profits,  
33 per cent per annum. Principals only treated with. Satisfactory References as  
to means and respectability must be given before business is entered upon.—Address,  
E. T., care of Messrs. CHAPPELL, SON, and GRIFFITH, 26, Golden-square, W.

**WATFORD.**—Three minutes from Main-Line Station,  
under one hour from Broad-street, and thirty minutes from Euston. Unusually  
well built, and expensively-decorated DETACHED FREEHOLD GENTLEMAN'S  
RESIDENCE, four reception and six bed-rooms, front and back staircase, well-  
arranged and most completely appointed offices, nicely shaded garden. Built about  
twenty years since, for owner's occupation, at a cost of about £3400. In perfect  
decorative repair. Price, on an immediate purchaser, only £1600. Full particulars  
from Owner, care Bookstall, Watford Junction Station, Watford.

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE  
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Miles.	In.			
May 25	29.841	51.5	43.8	77	7	60.1	49.0	SSW. N. WNW.	194	0.000		
26	29.734	50.2	44.0	82	9	58.2	42.6	SW. SSW.	272	0.200		
27	29.559	50.4	47.0	89	10	58.0	45.0	SSW. E. NE.	227	0.255		
28	29.581	50.9	45.5	82	9	60.0	47.3	NE. E.	301	1.785		
29	29.652	52.2	45.6	80	7	61.4	46.0	W. S.	243	0.080		
30	29.797	51.9	45.6	82	7	60.8	43.0	S. SSW.	261	0.135		
31	29.629	51.0	48.1	90	7	61.4	47.0	S. SW.	180	0.050		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the  
above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.823	29.786	29.581	29.533	29.600	29.612	29.633
Temperature of Air	51.5	50.2	50.4	50.9	52.2	51.9	51.0
Temperature of Evaporation	50.6	48.8	50.5	48.3	50.7	51.1	50.0
Direction of Wind	SSW.	SW.	SSW.	NE.	SSW.	SSW.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 14.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 20	4 45	5 10	5 35	6 10	6 35	7 10

## INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Nine till  
Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.  
Gallery, 63, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

GROSVENOR GALLERY.—THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION  
OF MODERN PAINTINGS is NOW OPEN. Admission, One Shilling; SEASON  
TICKETS, FIVE SHILLINGS.

**DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "CHRIST LEAVING THE  
PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," and "THE  
BRAZEN SERPENT,"** each 33 ft. by 22 ft., with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldier  
of the Cross," &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-st., W. Daily, 10 to 8. 1s.

**ECCE HOMO and the ASCENSION.—DORÉ'S Two New  
Works,** with all his other Great Pictures, at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New  
Bond-street, W. Ten to six daily. Admission, 1s.

**ELIJAH WALTON.—FOURTEENTH ANNUAL  
EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS NOW OPEN.** Alpine,  
Eastern, Isle of Wight, &c.—BURLINGTON GALLERY, No. 191, Piccadilly. Ten to  
Six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

**CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—The Gallery  
is NOW OPEN for the Twenty-fourth Season with an entirely New Exhibition  
of Oil and Water-Colour Paintings, by celebrated English and Foreign Artists, for  
Sale. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. Vass, Superintendent of the Gallery.**

**LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr.  
Henry Irving.—MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 9; Tuesday, June 10, EUGENE  
ARAM.—Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry. Preceded by the Farce of "High Life Below  
Stairs." Wednesday, June 11, "Hamlet"—Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry. Thursday,  
June 12, "Lady of Lyons"—Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry. Friday, June 13, and  
Saturday, June 14, "Richard III." This (Saturday) Morning, June 7, "Hamlet," at Two  
o'clock.—Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry. Box-Office open Ten to Five, where full  
casts of the plays can be obtained and seats booked for all parts of the house, excepting  
Pit and Gallery.**

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Great Success of THE MOTHER,  
a New Drama of intense interest, Every Evening, at 7.45. Conclude with  
BETTY MARTIN. Doors open at 7.15. Prices as usual. Box-Office hours, Eleven  
to Five.**

**CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under  
Royal patronage.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT at Eight. PAT'S  
PARADISE at Nine, an entirely new Hibernian sketch, in which Miss Nelly Power  
will appear, supported by Misses Ada Broughton, and S. Powell, and Corps de Ballet.  
Prices, 6d. to 22s.**

**CANTERBURY.—A NEW BALLET GYMNASTIQUE,  
entitled ETHEREA, in which ARIEL will introduce the FLYING DANCE  
and wonderful flights of forty feet, EVERY EVENING, at 10.15.**

**HERR XAVER SCHARWENKA will give a  
PIANOFORTE RECITAL, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY  
AFTERNOON NEXT, JUNE 11, and a CONCERT of CHAMBER MUSIC on  
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 12, assisted at the Chamber Concert by Herr  
Franko, Violin; Herr Heilmann, Violoncello; Herr Van Bie, Violoncello; commencing  
on each occasion at Three o'clock. Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets  
at the usual Agents'; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall.**

**MIDDLE ANNA MEHLIG'S MORNING CONCERT, at  
ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, JUNE 9, at  
Three o'clock. Vocalists—Middle Redeker and Herr Elmblad. Violin, Herr Starb;  
Second Violin, Herr L. Ries; Viola, Mr. J. B. Zerbini; Violoncello, Herr Daubert;  
Pianoforte, Madame Annette Essipoff and Middle Anna Mehlig. Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Bal-  
cony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at the usual Agents'; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall.**

**MUSICAL UNION.—JAELE and MARSICK, from  
Paris, on TUESDAY, JUNE 10, Quarter past Three, ST. JAMES'S HALL,  
with Wiener, Hollander, and Lasserre. Quartet, op. 41, Schumann; Grand Trio,  
C minor, Piano, &c., Mendelssohn; Quartet, No. 81, in G, Haydn. Piano Solo,  
"L'Aleluia," Nocturne, Jaelle; Ballad, G minor, Chopin. Tickets 7s. 6d. each, to be  
had of Lucas and Co., Olivier, and Austin. Visitors can pay at the Regent-street  
Entrance. Director, Professor ELLA, 9, Victoria-square, S.W.**

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.  
IMPORTANT NOTICE.  
The Enormous Success which has attended the Performance of  
TOM MOORE'S IRISH SONGS  
by the Choir of the  
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS**

justifies the Management in announcing a Repetition of the Moore Centenary  
Programme  
FOR ANOTHER WEEK  
when its withdrawal becomes imperative in consequence of the enormous demand of the  
Summer Engagements.  
To ensure Fauteuils or Stalls, it is necessary that they should be booked several days  
in advance, as some hundreds of persons were turned away from all parts of the Hall  
at every performance during the past week.  
Tickets and Places can be secured at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall, daily,  
from Nine a.m. till Seven p.m.

**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.  
"100 REWARD," New First Part; after which OUR CALICO BALL, by  
Mr. Corrie Grim (last representation); concluding with CHARITY BEGINS AT  
HOME. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; Thursday  
and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S  
HALL, Langham-place.**

**ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND.—Established 1810.  
Incorporated (by Royal Charter) for the relief of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS  
of BRITISH ARTISTS.**

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.  
The SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL DINNER of the Corporation will be held  
at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, on SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1879—  
George Augustus Sala, Esq., in the chair. Gentlemen's Tickets, 21s.; Ladies, 12s. 6d.  
May be obtained of the Stewards at the Freemasons' Tavern; and of the Secretary,  
L. Young, Esq., 23, Garrick-street, W.C.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1879.

Bank Holidays, certainly those of the present year,  
have failed to conciliate "skye influences." Whit Mon-  
day was no exception. All outdoor recreations, so much  
longed for and so highly appreciated by the busy  
inhabitants of great cities, was rendered by the humidity  
of the atmosphere incapable of yielding much delight to  
those who yearned to profit thereby. The meteorological  
records of the present spring, if spring it can be called,  
are unprecedented for almost uninterrupted dreariness.  
Now and then, a day of genial sunshine and warmth  
points to the advent of summer, but it is invariably followed

by atmospheric disturbances which recall the gloom and  
cold of the oft-renewed winter. Vegetation, of course,  
remains backward, and everything seems to prefigure a late  
harvest. Some people predict a scanty one; but we have  
small faith in scientific predictions. At any rate, we know  
what we suffer and what we enjoy at the present hour,  
but we know not what may be in store for us. We decline  
to go more than half-way to meet trouble. We equally  
decline to anticipate joys which may turn out to be purely  
imaginary. We take things as they stand, as did the  
great crowd of drenched excursionists on Monday  
last, and we try, as Mark Tapley did, to make ourselves  
"jolly under creditable circumstances."

Peering, however, through the persistent haze of  
meteorological discomforts, we catch sight of an outline,  
here and there, suggestive of solid satisfaction to the mind.  
Europe is at peace, and seems likely to continue at peace.  
Affairs in South-Eastern Europe are gradually settling  
down, in conformity with the stipulations of the Berlin  
Treaty. A writer in *Macmillan's Magazine* ascribes this  
gratifying result, not without some strong evidence in  
support of his opinion, to Lord Derby, to his foresight, to  
his firmness, to his consistency, not only while he was in  
the Cabinet, but after he had left it. Be this, however,  
as it may, it is certain that we have been kept, quite  
contrary to what may have seemed the strong  
current of public opinion in this country, out of  
a European War, for which we ought to be, and  
are, we trust, duly thankful. The Eastern problem  
it is true, is solved only for a time. It has yet to pass  
through many phases, though it is doubtful whether any  
one of them will bring Europe into greater danger of a  
general convulsion than that which we have recently  
escaped. Things will not remain precisely where they  
are; but they may easily pass from where they are to a  
state of permanent quiescence, without the intervention  
of a struggle, other than diplomatic, between the Great  
Powers. The situation, meanwhile, if not the best and  
most durable which farseeing statesmanship might have  
devised, is an immense advance upon that which existed  
previously to and during the Turco-Russian War. England  
may have missed a precious opportunity for commending  
her policy to the gratitude of the Christian populations of  
South-Eastern Europe; but, in the main, the force of  
events has shaped it considerably in harmony with her  
will. We have thought of this during the progress of  
Whitsun week. Tidings have reached us that have com-  
pelled us to think of it with grateful emotions, and  
amid much that is discouraging and more that seems on  
the surface of it to be doubtful, hope for the future is not  
to be regarded as quite untenable.

The special topic of the week which cheers us is the  
installation of Aleko Vogorides as Governor-General of  
Eastern Roumelia. The character of the man, both for  
ability and for political probity, augurs well for his future  
course. Upon this, however, dependence cannot be exclu-  
sively, cannot, perhaps, be mainly, placed. The ceremony  
at Philippopolis, which, under the suzerainty of the  
Sublime Porte, constituted him the Ruler for five years of  
the territory designated by the Berlin Treaty as "Eastern  
Roumelia," is but the crowning act of a long series of  
preparations made with a view to organise an autonomous  
administration for the Province. A mixed commission,  
representative of the Powers assembled in deliberation at  
the Berlin Congress, had already drawn up an organic  
statute for Roumelia, which has been accepted and pro-  
mulgated by the authority of the Sultan. All the  
machinery of Government within the Province may now  
be said to have been traced out systematically, and to await  
only such motive power as the Governor-General can infuse  
into it, in order to secure popular tranquillity, and, we  
may perhaps be permitted to add, "civil and religious  
liberty," in its broadest sense. We are all aware, indeed,  
that statutory constitutions are but poor guarantees for  
the internal safety and happiness of States, and that  
liberty, to be fruitful of the good which is expected from  
it, must be a living principle in the hearts of a people,  
not merely a prescription written down on parchment.  
But we cannot have new franchises under old conditions.  
Changes from oppression to freedom must, at this time  
of day, begin to make themselves visible in some docu-  
mentary form, and cannot be the outgrowth of foregoing  
centuries of experience. Where the latter cannot be had,  
nations must content themselves with the former, and by  
their own conduct cherish into life and growth the dead  
germ which they plant for themselves. All is not done in  
Eastern Roumelia merely because it has acquired an organic  
Statute, or, what we should call, a Constitution, and has wel-  
comed a Governor-General of Bulgarian blood. The country  
has no history of its own; it has to make one. It can hardly  
be said to have felt the force hitherto of national unity.  
The only patriotism which it is as yet capable of feeling is  
strongly tinged with sectarian jealousies. Its political  
aspirations are, perhaps, larger than its destiny will  
warrant. But all things in good time. It has started on  
a career which it will be for its own virtues or vices to  
make. External pressure, it is to be hoped, it will soon  
outgrow. The chances before it are favourable to its  
peaceful development into a living State. It is now  
autonomous. If it will patiently work out its present pos-  
sibilities of good, it may look forward with certainty to an  
ultimate attainment, either separately from, or in union  
with, the Principality of Bulgaria, of complete independence.



The chief question now remaining to be settled in connection with the Treaty of Berlin is that of Greece. It can hardly be maintained, we fear, that Greece will owe much to English diplomacy. What France can do for her remains to be seen. One thing, we imagine, may be taken for granted—that France will not act save in concert with the other Powers. But neither is she nor are they likely to deviate far from the programme they laid down for themselves in the Berlin Congress. The Sublime Porte may be expected to throw impediments in the way of a permanent solution of the difficulty; but there is not much room to doubt, we fancy, that the Sultan, in this case as well as in others, will be compelled by the altered spirit of the age, sooner or later, to give way.

### THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Whit Sunday at Crathie church. The Very Rev. Principal Tulloch officiated. Her Majesty, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses and Princesses Louise and Maud of Wales, has driven to Birkhall Glen, Gelder Shiel, and other picturesque localities. The Prince of Bulgaria has been invited by the Queen on a visit to Balmoral. Prince Alexander left Paris on Wednesday for London en route for the Highlands. Lord John Manners (the Minister in attendance), Principal Tulloch, and the Rev. Archibald Campbell have dined with her Majesty. The Queen has presented to the whole of the tenantry and servants on the Royal estates in Scotland a souvenir of the late Princess Alice, in the form of a carefully executed portrait of her Royal Highness, who was a universal favourite on Deeside. The annual ball to the tenantry and servants in celebration of her Majesty's birthday has not been given this year; but by the Queen's command Mr. Henry A. Lambeth's choir came from Glasgow to the castle and sang a selection of music in the ball-room before her Majesty and the Royal family, the ladies and gentlemen and servants of the Royal household and their families, and some of the tenants being present.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Christian, went to the Epsom Races yesterday week. His Royal Highness presided at the annual dinner of the (Prince Consort's Own) Rifle Brigade at Willis's Rooms. The Prince on the previous evening presided at the annual dinner of the 10th (Royal) Hussars at Willis's Rooms. The Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Waldemar of Denmark, who was on a visit to their Royal Highnesses, went to the Strand Theatre. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Duke of Teck visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House on Saturday last and remained to luncheon. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duke of Cambridge called on their Royal Highnesses. Prince Waldemar of Denmark left Marlborough House to rejoin his ship, the corvette Heimdal, at Southampton. The Prince and Princess, with Princess Victoria, accompanied by Lord Charles Beresford and Count Jacekewesky, left town for Paris. Their Royal Highnesses travelled from Charing-cross by special train (which was under the charge of Mr. John Shaw) to Dover, and embarked from the Admiralty Pier at 9.48 p.m., on board the special boat Samphire, Captain Goldseek, for Calais, whence they continued their journey to Paris, arriving at the Hôtel Bristol on Sunday morning. The Prince of Bulgaria lunched with the Prince and Princess on Monday. Their Royal Highnesses went to the Renaissance Theatre in the evening.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh passed the Whitsun recess on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Holmesdale, at Linton Park. The Duke and Duchess have since gone to Eastwell Park.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Buckingham Palace yesterday week from the Continent. Their Royal Highnesses exchanged visits with the members of the Royal family. The Duke dined with the officers of the Rifle Brigade at Willis's Rooms. Their Royal Highnesses have been to the Royal Italian Opera, and to the Court and Gaiety Theatres.

The Crown Prince of Denmark has returned to Copenhagen from visiting the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway arrived at Canterbury on Tuesday from Linton Park, the seat of Viscount Holmesdale, where he had been on a visit. His Royal Highness was met at the cathedral by the Archdeacon of Maidstone, who conducted him over the building. The Crown Prince lunched with the Archdeacon and attended the afternoon service in the cathedral. After inspecting the St. Augustine's Missionary Training College, he left for Eastwell Park on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

The Count and Countess of Flanders left London on Saturday last upon their return to Belgium. The Countess has consented to become one of the patrons of the exhibition of paintings on china by lady amateurs, on view at Messrs. Howell and James's Art-Pottery Galleries, and to present a silver badge for annual competition by lady amateurs.

Prince and Princess Christian have dined with Earl and Countess Stanhope and with Prince Leopold of Hesse; and Count and Countess Gleichen have been to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, has dined with Earl and Countess Sydney. The Duke of Cambridge has dined with Earl Beauchamp. The Duchess of Teck has been to the Gaiety Theatre.

Prince Alexander of Battenberg passed through Folkestone on Wednesday afternoon on his way to Eastwell Park, where he will pay a brief visit to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have left town for a fortnight.

The Queen has conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Mr. Henry Bessemer.

The Prince of Wales has consented to lend for a few months to the Corporation of Glasgow his collection of Indian presents which was exhibited in the Paris Exhibition last year. They will reach Glasgow in October, and will be exhibited in the Corporation galleries gratuitously five days in the week.

The House of Lords sat as a Committee of Privileges yesterday week to investigate the claim of Mr. Hope-Johnstone to the Annandale peerage. The House had decided in 1844 against the grandfather of the present claimant; and their Lordships now held that the judgment then arrived at ought not to be disturbed upon the evidence which had been produced.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Right Hon. S. H. Walpole opened, last Monday, the Royal Oak Coffee Tavern, High-street, Acton.

The Westminster Industrial Exhibition, Victoria-street, S.W., is open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. during June.

Chief Inspector Harris, of Scotland-yard, has been promoted to the rank of superintendent of the Hampstead Division of Metropolitan Police.

The Court of Common Council has again discussed the desirability of removing Billingsgate Market from its present site, and decided against the proposition.

The City Press states that the cost to the City Corporation of freeing Epping Forest for the use of the people for ever has amounted to close upon £40,000, nearly half of which has been absorbed in legal expenses.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has admitted King's College, London, to the list of institutions in which candidates selected for the Civil Service of India may reside during their probationary periods.

Notwithstanding the extreme wetness of the day on Monday in and about London, large numbers of people kept the Bank Holiday in the customary fashion, and crowded all places of amusement and resort offering shelter.

A brigade field-day of the various regiments of the Guards quartered in London was held on Wimbledon-common last Saturday, under Lieutenant-General Stephenson, C.B., commanding the Brigade of Guards and the Home District.

The committee formed to raise a fund for presentation to Cardinal Newman held a meeting at Willis's Rooms last week, under the presidency of the Duke of Norfolk. It was stated that the amount already received was between £4000 and £5000.

Mr. Donald Currie presided at the twenty-fourth annual festival dinner of the Poplar Hospital, held at Freemason's Tavern. Mr. W. H. Beaumont, the secretary, read a list of subscriptions, amounting in all to nearly £1500, Mr. Currie contributing £105.

We are requested to state that the time for receiving applications for space to exhibit at the Melbourne International Exhibition of 1880 has been extended to Oct. 31. Applications will continue to be addressed to the Agent-General for Victoria, 8, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

Lord Houghton on Thursday week presided at the annual meeting of the London Library, at which a report was presented showing the progress of the institution, which had been in existence forty years, and had collected nearly 90,000 volumes. It was resolved to purchase the premises occupied by the library in St. James's-square.

Lord Shaftesbury presided on Thursday week at the meeting of the National Refuge for Homeless and Destitute Children. Since 1852, when the institution was established, more than six thousand boys and one thousand four hundred and forty-one girls have been admitted, most of them being picked up in the London streets.

Dr. B. W. Richardson was yesterday week elected president for the ensuing year of the British Medical Temperance Association, and in the address which he delivered declared that in the treatment of some diseases in which alcohol was supposed to be necessary, his own experience was that it was a palliative only, and that the craving it excited demanded the most watchful care.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the third week in May the total number of paupers was 80,091, of whom 41,746 were in workhouses and 38,345 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878 and 1876, these figures show an increase of 221 and 41 respectively, but as compared with 1877 a decrease of 942. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 791, of whom 578 were men, 168 women, and 45 children under sixteen.

The half-yearly meeting of Grand Lodge of Mark Master Freemasons of England was held, on Tuesday night, at the Freemason's Tavern, under the presidency of the Earl of Limerick, Past Grand Master of the Order. There was a large gathering of the Brethren. Lord Skelmersdale was again installed as Grand Master of Mark Masons, and the Earl of Donoughmore was reappointed Deputy Grand Master. The Grand Officers of the year were then appointed, and after the transaction of some other business the Brethren dined together.

At the annual meeting of the governors of the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, recently held, it was reported that 1090 persons had been under treatment as in-patients, and that 11,517 new out-patients' cases had received medical treatment and medicines in the past year. The receipts have been falling off, under an erroneous impression that the hospital no longer needs the same amount of assistance as heretofore. So far from this being the case, however, the demand for extended accommodation has been steadily growing, and a new building to provide 137 additional beds for in-patients, together with a new out-patients' department, is being erected.

The annual examination in vocal and instrumental music of the pupils of the Royal Normal College for the Blind, Upper Norwood, took place on Tuesday, in the presence of a select and fashionable assembly. Mr. Manns and Dr. Stainer conducted the examination, which occupied four hours, during which time the pupils were subjected, with the most satisfactory results, to a severe examination in the highest classical works for organ, piano, and violin, and in solo and part-singing. The annual festival of the college is fixed for July 9, when the Prince and Princess of Wales are to be present, and the Princess will distribute the prizes to the successful pupils.

Lords Justices James, Brett, and Cotton yesterday week concluded the hearing of an appeal on behalf of the Bolivian bondholders against a decision of Mr. Justice Fry, whereby he dismissed the action of "Wilson v. Church," in which the Bolivian bondholders sought to prevent the expenditure of a sum of £700,000 (part of the Bolivian Loan), deposited in the Bank of England in the name of trustees, in the construction of a railway from Madeira to Mamore, and other works, on the ground of their impracticability, and to have that sum distributed among themselves in payment of their claims. Their Lordships allowed the appeal, and reversed the decision of Mr. Justice Fry.

On Tuesday the annual meeting of the governors of the Corps of Commissionaires was held at their head-quarters, Strand; Captain Morley, of the Queen's Body Guard, presided. The report of Captain Walter, commanding officer of the corps, stated that, notwithstanding the unexaggerated depression of trade, the increase in the number of men had been ninety-two; that in permanent employments there were fifty-one in London and twenty in the country, and in temporary employments fourteen. Most gratifying reports continued to be received of the conduct of the men in service. The general efficiency of the corps was highly satisfactory, and excellent discipline was maintained.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

After the tremendous rain of Wednesday night, visitors to Epsom enjoyed a fine day on Thursday, though, naturally, the course was very heavy. Mr. Beddington, who was in great form throughout the week, commenced proceedings by winning the Chetwynd Plate with Serpolette II., another of his very smart team of two-year-olds; and then Océanie—perhaps the worst youngster that has appeared in public this season—cantered off with the Two-Year-Old Stakes for Count Lagrange. Phénix, also the property of the French nobleman, was made favourite for the Rosebery Stakes; but, after going very curiously in the betting, he was beaten by Paul's Cray, who belongs to Jennings, the Count's trainer. This result led to a most disgraceful scene, Jennings and Goater, who rode Phénix, having narrow escapes of being very roughly handled. It cannot be denied that the horses in the French stable have an occasional knack of performing in a rather in-and-out style; but, in this particular instance, there appeared no reason whatever for the outburst of popular indignation, and the stewards expressed themselves as being perfectly satisfied with Goater's riding.

Magnificent weather made the Oaks day very enjoyable, yet, strange to say, the attendance was scarcely up to the average. The early races possessed little interest, and we soon made our way into the paddock in search of the candidates for the great event. The first we saw was Leap Year, who Matthew Dawson was putting to rights under the hawthorn-tree. She is a very lengthy filly, with plenty of size and full of quality, but she seemed fretful and restless, and by no means on good terms with herself. Japonica disappointed us, as she is terribly leggy; and Adventure, though a rather fine filly with plenty of size, is decidedly coarse. Philippine was the most commanding of the eight, and attracted a great deal of attention. She stands fully sixteen hands, and has great bone and power; but there was a soft look about her that convinced us that she was very short of work, and we shall hope to see her in widely different form before the end of the season. As a picture and full description of Wheel of Fortune are given in another part of the paper we need not further allude to her except to say that backers only required one look to send them back to the ring to lay 3 to 1 on the little beauty cheerfully. The competitors did not arrive at the post until some minutes after the appointed time, but then Mr. McGeorge got them off at the first attempt. They ran in an unbroken line for about a hundred yards, when Coromandel II. drew herself clear of Japonica, Philippine, and Adventure, the others following on their heels to the road, where Adventure settled down second, Leap Year going on third, Philippine, with Japonica next, and Jessie Agnes last behind Amice. On entering the furze Leap Year lost her place, and Coromandel II. went on clear of Adventure, Philippine lying third in advance of Wheel of Fortune, with Leap Year most prominent of the remainder, of whom Amice had now dropped back last in rear of Jessie Agnes. On the top of the hill Coromandel II. slightly increased her advantage from Adventure and Philippine, and so they ran until commencing the descent, where Amice began to improve her position and passed Jessie Agnes and Leap Year. Half-way down the hill Adventure drew up to Coromandel II.'s quarters, as also did Philippine, and these were followed into the straight by the favourite and Jessie Agnes, Amice once more having dropped back last. In the line for home the favourite and Jessie Agnes on the inside and Philippine on the upper ground began to draw up, but a quarter of a mile from home Wheel of Fortune made her way to the front, and, drawing away from Coromandel II. at every stride, she came on, and won in the commonest of canter by three lengths. Adventure was third, four lengths behind the north-country mare, and about a neck in front of Japonica, fourth. Philippine was fifth, Leap Year sixth, and the last two were Amice and Jessie Agnes, side by side. Time, by Benson's chronograph, 3 min. 2 sec. The victory of Wheel of Fortune was such a foregone conclusion that there was very little enthusiasm as Archer returned to weigh in. By a curious coincidence, the Derby and Oaks each occupied exactly 3 min. 2 sec., slower time than has been made in either race for many years. Among the six starters for the Acorn Stakes were five previous winners, but it was reduced at once to a match between Douranee and The Song, and the former upset all previous running by beating the Duke of Hamilton's filly very cleverly indeed. The 10 lb. allowance to Parole quite spoilt the Gold Cup; still Alchemist ran exceedingly well, considering that he only received 13 lb. from the American crack, which was less than half weight for age.

Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, who died on Tuesday last, is reported to have been "Mr. Acton," the owner of Sir Bevy's. If that is really so, of course Sir Bevy's will be disqualified for all future engagements, and, in any case, he will not take part in the Grand Prize of Paris on Sunday owing to the Baron's death.

Some very interesting cricket-matches would have taken place during the early part of this week, but, owing to rain, all are unfinished at the time of writing.

The first sale of thoroughbred yearlings this season was held at the Warren Stud, near Epsom, last Saturday, when fifteen animals, the property of Mr. Ellam, were sold for 2275 guineas, or about 151 guineas each, while four horses in training, also his property, realised 1280 guineas.

The sixteenth annual horse show at the Agricultural Hall opened last Saturday morning. There are over 300 horses and ponies in the show, and these are divided into fifteen classes. The day's proceedings began with the judging of the first-class for hunters, and the awards of the prizes were:—First, of £60, to Mr. Richard Phipps's Hurricane, a fine brown horse, standing 16 hands 1½ in.; second prize of £30, to Mr. John Charles Dawson's chestnut, Major, 16 hands; third prize of £20, to Mr. John Andrew Brown's chestnut, Gambler, 16 hands 1½ in.—Master Rupert Harry Burden's Silvertop won first prize for jumping on Tuesday. It was ridden by the owner, who is nine years old, the son of Mr. E. Burden, of Clapham-road.

The Grampian Club, an institution for editing and printing books relating to Scottish History and antiquities, has induced the Lords of the Treasury to appoint Mr. Joseph Bain, one of their number, who is an accomplished antiquary, to collate and arrange for publication the more ancient documents relating to Scotland contained in the Public Record Office.

The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stohwasser was celebrated and numerously attended at their residence, 7, Marlborough-road, St. John's-wood, on Wednesday last. Mr. Stohwasser is well known for his acts of charity. He has been for many years treasurer of the City of London General Pension Society, the Salisbury Lodge of Freemasons, and the British Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and his good services have been rewarded with several valuable testimonials; among them a silver vase and salver from the German Benevolent Society in 1861, of which excellent society he was president for several years.



ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ZULU WAR.  
SEE NEXT PAGE.



KING'S DRAGOON GUARDS ON THE MARCH: HALTING FOR THE NIGHT AT PINETOWN.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.



KING CETEWAYO'S COOKS.



## THREE OF THE PRINCIPAL ACTRESSES OF THE COMEDIE FRANCAISE.

We give the portraits of three of the most accomplished and popular lady associates of the Comédie Française now acting in London; namely, Mademoiselle Sarah Bernhardt, Mademoiselle Sophie Croizette, and Mademoiselle Jeanne Samary.

Mademoiselle Sarah Bernhardt is a Jewess; her mother was Dutch, her father was a Frenchman. She was a pupil of Messrs. Provost and Sanson, professors of elocution. In 1862 she made her début at the Comédie Française in Racine's "Iphigénie," and the "Valérie" of Scribe. She was not successful then, and she played at the Gymnase and the Porte St. Martin in burlesque parts. In January, 1867, she returned to high art at the Odéon, playing several minor parts with much applause, till she achieved a notable success in that of Marie de Neuborg, in "Ruy Blas." She was thereupon recalled to the Comédie Française, and first showed her higher powers in "Andromaque" and "Junie;" but it was as "Berthe de Savigny," in the play of "Le Sphinx," performed in March, 1874, that she won the greatest applause. Her magnificent rendering of "Zaire" and "Phèdre" have been most generally admired. Mdlle. Bernhardt has remarkable versatility of talents, being a tolerable sculptor, painter, musician, and literary writer. She is of an enterprising disposition, served as an ambulance nurse with the French Army during the siege of Paris, and has made several balloon ascents, of which she wrote an account. Her genius is beyond dispute.

Mdlle. Sophie Croizette is partly of Russian, partly of French parentage, and was born at St. Petersburg. She was educated for a governess, but in 1867 entered the Conservatoire as a pupil of Bressant, took a first prize in 1869 for comedy performance, and next year appeared at the Comédie Française. It was in October, 1871, as Suzanne in the "Mariage de Figaro," that she first gained a success. In 1873, she was admitted as an Associate, and in the following year, by her performance of Blanche de Chelles in "Le Sphinx," she won an assured position on the stage. She is considered most effective in the character of Suzanne d'Ange in "Le Demi-Monde," and as Marie Letellier in "Les Fourchambault" she has recently won fresh distinction; but she will appear to the English audience in a variety of different characters.

Mdlle. Jeanne Samary was likewise a pupil of the Conservatoire at Paris; she appeared first at the Comédie Française in 1875, as Dorine in the "Tartuffe" of Molière. She is



MDLLE. SARAH BERNHARDT.

very clever and sprightly in the part of a "soubrette," or sly French lady's maid. She was promoted to the rank of an Associate last year.

The three portraits are from photographs by C. Reutlinger, of the Boulevard Montmartre.

## THE ZULU WAR.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, sends a sketch of the King's Dragoon Guards halting at Pinetown, near Durban, previously to marching up the country in Natal; and a view of the mouth of the Tugela, the river forming the boundary of Zululand, as beheld from Fort Pearson. Among other illustrations given this week are that of a sentinel on guard in one of the fortified encampments which were occupied by Lord Chelmsford's force on the march to relieve the garrison of Ekowe; and the servants of the Zulu Royal Household employed in preparing King Cetewayo's dinner. With reference to this last-mentioned subject, there is a curious point of ceremonial etiquette, observed by Mr. J. A. Farrar in his little book, "Zululand and the Zulus," which is not precisely explained. He states that "the Royal cook may never tell the King, or any of his family, that the meat is cooked; he must convey the intelligence by saying that he is tired of roasting." Probably, however, the cook always takes care to do complete justice to the culinary preparation of the meat before presuming to announce his own indisposition to continue his appointed task; but it seems a whimsical and unaccountable scruple to avoid making any direct report of the condition of the meat itself. The national superstition of witchcraft is doubtless at the bottom of this and many other peculiar Zulu customs. We also present four portraits of Zulu chiefs who have visited Natal, and who were photographed there, attired in the most fashionable modes of hair-dressing peculiar to their nation. The hair is stiffened with a kind of gum, which enables it to retain the shapes artistically moulded according to the wearer's fancy, or prescribed as an indication of his rank in life. Married men are distinguished by having their hair formed into a circular ridge, which may or may not be developed into one or two peaks at the front or back of the head. Pieces of horn and bone, the hollow of which sometimes does duty as a snuffbox, are frequently stuck in this elaborate head-gear.

The latest news from the seat of war is to May 12, and we are again told that an



MDLLE. JEANNE SAMARY.



MDLLE. SOPHIE CROIZETTE.



important change is impending in the dispositions for the campaign. The main advance will now be from the Lower Tugela base. The flying column of Brigadier Wood, operating as a diversion, will invade from the north-western flank; and, from the forces now gathering about Dundee, reinforcements both of cavalry and infantry will be sent to the Lower Tugela column. This change, if made, will necessarily involve considerable additional delay. The Dragoon Guards will probably go to the Transvaal. Lord Chelmsford and his staff are at Utrecht. He has sent orders for three months' food, forage, and rations to be stored at a place called Conference Hill, for Wood's column; but if Wood's column is to be a flying one it cannot require stores for so long a time at a place so great a distance from the scene of operations, especially when two months' provisions both for Newdigate's and Wood's columns are already deposited at Dundee, Ladysmith, and Balte's Spruit. The Commander-in-Chief, meanwhile, has telegraphed home to the effect that his operations are delayed through commissariat and transport difficulties. We learn that Brigadier Wood has broken up his camp at Kambula and has formed a new one at Queen's Kraal, on the White Umvolosi, in order that he may be able the better to co-operate with General Newdigate.

The *Natal Times* states that the general British advance has been postponed for the present, owing to difficulties of transport; but that a force consisting of two cavalry regiments and six guns will make a rapid march to Ulundi. No official information on this subject has, however, been made known.

Much sickness prevails at Fort Chelmsford, and 173 men have been sent back thence invalided to the Tugela. General Crealock is at Fort Pearson, and has been seriously ill from typhoid fever. A new camp has been formed on the Amatikulu, named Fort Crealock. Frequent convoys pass between the forts and the Tugela, but few Zulus being seen on each occasion.

It is rumoured that Cetewayo has burnt his kraal at Ulundi, and has retired in a north-westerly direction. His brother Dabulamanzi has not yet surrendered, and his intentions are suspected.

### THE AFGHAN WAR.

The treaty of peace with the Ameer Yakoob Khan, ruler of Afghanistan, was formally ratified by Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India, at Simla yesterday week. It was announced by General Donald Stewart at Candahar next day. That city and territory will be restored to the Afghan rule, but the British troops there will not march back till the heat of the summer has somewhat abated. Those at Jellalabad, under Sir Samuel Browne, will soon withdraw to their destined posts in the Khyber Pass. Major Cagnani goes on to Cabul with the Ameer, accompanied by Mr. W. Jenkyns, the Assistant Commissioner from Peshawar, and by one or two other officers. The main points of the treaty are:—Complete control of the Ameer's foreign policy by the British Government; a British Resident to be permanently established at Cabul, with a suitable staff and escort; deputy British agents to be appointed on the frontiers of Afghanistan whenever deemed necessary; Khoorum, Peshin, and Sibi to be assigned to the British Government, and the surplus revenue, after deducting the charge of civil administration, to go to the Ameer. The British Government retains in its own hands complete control of the Khyber and Mishni passes; and a telegraph will be laid between Khoorum and Cabul. The Ameer has promised to improve the high roads along which trade passes from and to India, and to protect these lines. For the improvement of the present system, under which taxes and transit duties are levied, the Ameer agrees to enter into a commercial treaty within the year. A full amnesty is promised to the Sirdars and to all who have had intercourse with the British authorities during the war. An annual subsidy of £60,000 is promised, and will probably be increased. Really good commercial advantages to British traders have been secured.

Our illustration of the late war, thus happily concluded, represents a conflict in the Khoorum Valley between combined squadrons of the 1st Punjab Cavalry and 15th Hussars, and a party of the Afghan cavalry.

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

#### FRANCE.

General Aymard, the Governor of Paris, has been appointed Military Inspector-General, in the place of the late General Douay, but will retain the governorship.

The Academy has postponed M. Henri Martin's reception for six months.

The Inter-Oceanic Congress, by 74 votes against 8, have decided in favour of cutting the proposed canal through the Isthmus of Panama by the Bay of Limon to Panama.

At a sale of a portion of the Firmin Didot Library last week a missal bequeathed to Queen Catherine, wife of Henry V. of England, by her father, Charles VI., and afterwards the property of Henry VI., Henry VII., and Henry VIII., was bought by a Paris bookseller for 76,000*fr.* A manuscript which belonged to Mary Queen of Scots fetched 10,000*fr.* The five days' sales realised 633,000*fr.*, and a fourth portion next May is expected, the *Times*' correspondent says, to bring the total up to 5,000,000*fr.*

The Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday invalidated M. Blanqui's election for Bordeaux by 362 votes to 33. During the discussion great uproar was caused by M. de Cassagnac, who interrupted M. Leroyer, the Minister of Justice, and, after being called to order by the President, was ultimately censured by a vote of the Chamber.

The Salon jury began their awards on Tuesday. M. Maignan has a first-class medal for his "Christ summoning the weary and heavy laden." M. Duez for his "St. Cuthbert," and M. Morot for his painting of Gaulish women defending their camp against the Romans. Second-class medals go to MM. Vayson, Flameng, Fritel, Herman, Moreau de Tours, Pelez, and Von St. Pierre.

Madame Perrin, the wife of the esteemed director of the Comédie Française, under whose management it has been so prosperous, died on Sunday morning of pleurisy.

Marceline Guiot, twenty-six years of age, has been condemned to death by the Court of Assizes of the Vienne. She forced her step-daughter, a little girl of eight, to take with her soup sixteen pins, two needles, and some pieces of wood, and the unfortunate child expired in the most horrible torments.

#### SPAIN.

The second Parliament since the restoration was opened on Sunday by the King with great pomp and ceremony. The Royal speech was to the effect that the Government would now devote its attention to pressing administrative and financial reforms, and the Cuban demands were promised immediate attention. Señor Canovas and his friends have promised to support the Cabinet.

Señor Emilio Castelar has requested permission to postpone his lectures on Spanish literature at the Taylor Institution, Oxford, till next Term. He is out of health, and cannot leave his rest in the Cortes at a time when the question of slavery in Cuba has to be settled.

The Madrid Geographical Society celebrated last Saturday

the centenary of Elcano, the Basque navigator, who, after Magellan's death, and after sailing round the world, brought back to Spain in 1522 the only remaining ship of the expedition.

#### PORTUGAL.

Owing to differences in the Cabinet the Ministers resigned, and a new Ministry has been formed, composed as follows:—Senhor Braancamp, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Senhor Luciano de Castro, Minister of the Interior; Senhor Henrique Barros Gomes, Minister of Finance; Senhor Adriano Machado, Minister of Justice and Public Worship; the Marquis de Sabugoza, Minister of Marine and for the Colonies; Senhor Auguste Saraiva de Corvalho, Minister of Public Works.

The last official act of the out-going Ministry was the signature, by Senhor Corvo, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, of a treaty of commerce, navigation, extradition, and suppression of the slave trade, between Portugal and Great Britain in respect of their dominions in South Africa.

#### ITALY.

Sunday being the festival of the Statuto, the city was gaily decked with flags. At nine o'clock the troops, under the command of the Duke of Aosta, were reviewed by King Humbert in the Prætorian camp. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Naples and attended by the Marquis and Marchioness of Villamarina, was present in her carriage. The Royal party afterwards returned along the newly completed Via Nazionale for the first time since their return to Rome last November. First the Queen and her suite rode by in state, and a few minutes afterwards the King, riding a splendid bay, well in advance of his brilliant staff, rode slowly along. He was enthusiastically cheered throughout the whole route, and, after entering the Quirinal Palace, came out upon the balcony in response to the demand of the crowd assembled in the Piazza di Monte Cavallo. In the evening that marvel of fireworks the *girandola* was given from the Castle St. Angelo, the great bouquet of rockets being particularly fine. Public buildings were illuminated and bands played in the piazzas.

The Municipality of Florence have adopted the suggestion of several influential friends of art, and have resolved to hold in November next a great "retrospective exhibition," which shall bring under public observation in the most representative manner possible all the portable art treasures of Tuscany from the remotest times down to the seventeenth century inclusive. The exhibition will be held in the Pitti Palace, and promises to be something quite unique of its kind.

The eruption of Mount Etna continues. Showers of ashes, blackening the ground, have fallen in Messina, and extend as far as Reggio, in Calabria. The latter city has been covered with a lurid cloud, and a quantity of ashes is falling there. Three new craters have opened, which lie each a mile apart, in the form of a triangle, in the valley six miles above Passapescaro, which is eight miles from Linguagrossa. A number of brilliant balls of fire were thrown to a great height on the night of Wednesday week, and burst aloft like rockets, emitting a fiery shower. The stream of lava is estimated at seventy metres width, and has run a distance of more than six kilometres in length, but the exact line has not yet been verified. During the whole of Wednesday night loud reports like the roaring of artillery were heard. At Messina on Tuesday week a severe undulatory shock of earthquake was felt. Last Monday night the eruption increased.

The River Po burst its embankments on Wednesday morning between Sermide and Revere, near Mantua. The damage is serious, and the Government has dispatched engineers, with a body of men, to endeavour to repair the breach in the embankment.

#### DENMARK.

A telegram from Copenhagen on Wednesday states that the King is ill, and is obliged to keep his bed. His Majesty is unable, as he had intended, to take part in the festivities which were being held to celebrate the four-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the University of Copenhagen.

#### GERMANY.

The garrisons of Berlin and Spandau were reviewed on Thursday week by the Emperor, who spent nearly three hours in the saddle. The Empress, Prince Frederick Charles, and the Prince of Bulgaria were present. A grand banquet was afterwards given in the White Hall of the castle, to which about 300 were invited, including all the dignitaries of the Court and the army. On Sunday the Emperor and all the notabilities of his Court went to Potsdam to review the garrison there. The Emperor, while walking on Monday in one of the rooms of the Babelsberg Palace, slipped and fell upon his knee, the cap of which in consequence became slightly swollen. His Majesty is stated to be but little hurt by the fall, and it is hoped the accident will not interfere with the Golden Wedding festivities next week.

Prince Bismarck left Berlin on Thursday week for Varzin, where he will remain till the 9th inst., when the Reichstag reassembles.

The Federal Council yesterday week adopted the bill for the provisional enforcement of the new customs duties in accordance with the resolutions of the Reichstag. The bill, which involves the immediate levying of the duties on iron (1 mark per 100 kilos) will be published immediately. The Federal Council further approved the bill relating to the constitution and administration of Alsace-Lorraine in the form proposed by the committee.

#### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Dr. Charles Giskra, one of the most well-known members and orators of the Austrian Parliament, died last Saturday. In 1848 he was a keen opponent of the leadership of Prussia in Germany, and at Frankfurt he led the Austrian Constitutional party. As Burgomaster of the capital of Moravia, Brünn, he greatly contributed to the speedy conclusion of the Nikolsburg preliminaries. In 1867 he was chosen President of the deputies by their first free election, and soon afterwards he became Home Secretary. In the last Reichsrath he was one of the strongest opponents of the Bosnian occupation.

#### ROUMANIA.

The new Chambers were opened on Tuesday by Prince Charles, who, in his speech from the Throne, said that neither the preceding Chambers nor the Government had in any way prejudged the question to solve which the present Assembly had been summoned—that, namely, relating to the removal of the disabilities of the Jews. "We are in duty bound," the Prince added, "to find a prompt solution. To you belongs the duty of securing by wise measures the internal interests of the country, and of strengthening the position of Roumania in so far as regards her international relations. This difficult question terminated, you have to occupy yourselves with other laws and reforms."

#### AMERICA.

President Hayes sent a message on Thursday week to the House of Representatives vetoing the Legislative Appropriation Bill on account of the restrictive political legislation. The House voted on the question, "Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the President's objections?" and the ayes were 114,

the noes 93. The bill was thus defeated, the requisite two thirds majority not being reached. The Democrats will convene a caucus to decide on future action. The House has passed the bill authorising the United States to participate in the Australian International Exhibition.

The Secretary to the Treasury has issued his monthly report, from which it appears that the debt of the United States is 2,027,182,468 *dols.*, being an increase of 62,250 *dols.*

The watchman of the Manhattan Savings Institution, which was robbed of a very large sum in October last, has been arrested, and has confessed that he aided the robbers.

The Ohio Republican Convention has nominated Charles Foster for the Governorship. The Convention attracted great attention, being regarded as the first contest within the Republican party in reference to General Grant's nomination for the office of President.

An extensive strike and lock-out began at Pittsburg on Monday, throwing 30,000 persons out of employment in the iron trades.

The strike of the longshore men at New York continues, causing the delay of some steamers, but the vessels generally leave at their appointed time of sailing.

About forty persons have been killed and over one hundred wounded, while fifty buildings have been destroyed and the crops and other property greatly damaged, by a cyclone which has visited the States of Kansas and Nebraska.

#### CANADA.

The Governor-General and her Royal Highness Princess Louise arrived at Kingston on May 29, and met with a most hearty reception. They were escorted through the town by a brilliant procession, the streets and principal buildings being elaborately decorated, and many triumphal arches being erected in their honour. Soon after their arrival they held a *Levé*, which was very numerous attended. There was a general illumination in the evening.

Great preparations had been made at Quebec for the reception of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise. In spite of very unfavourable weather, they met with an enthusiastic reception on Wednesday. An address of welcome was presented to the Governor-General and her Royal Highness.

It is telegraphed from Winnipeg that the first turf of section B of the Canada and Pacific Railway was turned on Wednesday.

#### INDIA.

The Indian Government, it appears, is something more than convinced of the necessity of cutting down expenditure. The reduction has already been taken in hand. Economy is the new order of the day in mere departments than one. For ordinary and extraordinary public works immediate economy has been enjoined, and it will be carried further still during the next financial year. The Government itself is setting an example by a reduction in its own personal expenses. A circular has been issued to the local administrations directing that in future no person, not being a member of the covenanted Civil Service or the Staff Corps, or a native of India, shall be appointed to any office carrying a salary of £20 per month or upwards without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council. Exceptions, however, are made in favour of persons appointed by the Secretary of State to the Financial, Educational, and Forest Departments, and the circular is to be held not to apply to appointments to the departments of opium, salt, customs, survey, mint, public works, and police. Rules will shortly be issued for the appointment of natives to posts usually reserved for members of the covenanted Civil Service.

The *Times*' correspondent telegraphs that plentiful rain fell in and around Calcutta during last week, doing much good. Reports from outlying districts have not yet been received; but there is every reason to suppose, he says, that the rainfall has been general and that the monsoon has, as was expected, begun nearly three weeks earlier than usual. Severe storms are reported from the Madras and Bombay coasts, and considerable damage has been done to native coasting-vessels.

Yakoob Khan, the Ameer of Afghanistan, has undertaken to effect the speedy pacification of Badakshan.

Official information in regard to the Cashmere famine states that it is hardly possible to exaggerate the distress which prevails throughout whole tracts of country. Many towns and villages are depopulated. Extensive measures of relief are being taken by the Government of India.

#### AUSTRALIA.

Sir Arthur Blyth, the Agent-General for South Australia, has received a telegram from the Government at Adelaide stating that the South Australian Parliament met for the dispatch of business on May 29, and that plenty of rain had fallen throughout the country.

The remains of a mastodon have been found in a sandpit near the gates of Vienna.

An avalanche has fallen on the village of Fontana, Tessin. The church, mairie, and several houses have been destroyed, a family of six perishing in one of them.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Bermuda on May 25; and an earthquake occurred last week, doing damage to towns in Mexico.

The interest payable on the Suez Canal shares bought by the British Government has been remitted to the Bank of England by the Egyptian Government.

Mr. Mitchell, British Consul-General for Eastern Roumelia, has been appointed second English Delegate to the International Commission for the province, in place of Lord Donoughmore, who will shortly return to England.

Sir Garnet Wolseley and staff sailed from Dartmouth yesterday week for the Cape in the Edinburgh Castle, of Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s line of steamers. Mr. St. Leger Herbert, who was on Lord Dufferin's staff in Canada, and has been until now secretary to the High Commissioner and clerk of the Legislative Council in Cyprus, will be Sir Garnet Wolseley's secretary in South Africa.

Tuesday's *Gazette* states that the Queen has given orders for the appointment of Sir Francis R. Sandford, Knt., C.B., Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education; Ralph R. W. Lingen, Esq., C.B., Permanent Secretary of the Treasury; and John Lambert, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Commissioners of the Local Government Board, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

The ceremony of the formal investiture at Philippopolis of Aleko Pasha as Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia was carried out on the morning of the 30th ult. The following nominations were made on Tuesday, and submitted to the Sultan for approval:—M. Christovitch, Secretary-General and Minister of the Interior; M. Kessakoff, Minister of Justice; M. Vulcovitch, Minister of Public Works; M. Schmidt, Minister of Finance. These functionaries have already provisionally taken possession of their posts. The International Commission, in its sitting on Tuesday, unanimously decided to transfer the financial administration of the province to the Governor-General immediately.



## THE CHURCH.

## PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Clayton, William Robert, to be Perpetual Curate of Home Bridge, Atherton. Coen, John Cresh, Vicar of Northmoor, Oxon; Vicar of Talland, Cornwall. Dixon, Sydenham L.; Vicar of St. John's, King's Lynn. Durrant, Reginald Norman; Rector of Wootton, near Dover. Greaves, H. L.; Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Aberdeen. Hoare, Edward Newenham; Rector of Acrise, near Canterbury. Hussey, James; Curate of St. Mary's Episcopal Chapel, Reading. Kittermaster, T. W.; Vicar of Bayston Hill, Shrewsbury. Savory, Ernest L., formerly Curate-in-Charge; Rector of Palgrave, Suffolk. Vinter, R. K.; Vicar of Kimbolton.—*Guardian*.

The works for the restoration of St. Matthew's Church, Burnley, having been stopped owing to lack of funds, a leading Wesleyan of the town has provided the requisite means.

A crowded congregation assembled in the old Church of St. Catherine Cree, Leadenhall-street, on Tuesday night, to hear the Rector (the Rev. Dr. Whittemore) preach his annual flower sermon.

The Rev. J. Sanger Davies, on his second year's ministry as Curate of the parish church, Walthamstow, has been presented with a pocket-book, containing an inscription and fifty-five guineas from some members of the congregation.

A new church, intended as a memorial of those who perished by the wreck of the ill-fated *Avalanche* steamer, has been completed at Portland, the Rector having last week laid the top stone; and the Bishop of Salisbury intends to consecrate the edifice on an early date in July.

The Lords Justices have allowed the appeal of the Bishop of Oxford against the judgment of the Queen's Bench Division, directing a mandamus to be issued for an inquiry into some alleged Ritualistic practices of the Rev. Canon Carter at Clewer. It is announced that the Church Association will appeal against the judgment of the Lords Justices.

A public meeting was held at Haworth, the home of the Brontës, last week, to consider the proposal made by the Vicar, the Rev. John Wade, to pull down the old church and erect a new one on the site; Colonel Barras presided. A resolution was proposed by Mr. Empsall, president of the Bradford Historical Society, affirming the desirability of judicious restoration or enlargement. An amendment was proposed by Mr. G. S. Taylor approving the course taken by the Vicar, in view of the offer of Mr. Michael Murrall to contribute £5000 towards the erection of a new church; but the original resolution was carried by a large majority.

The parish church of Charing, near Ashford, Kent, was reopened for Divine service on Friday, the 23rd ult., when a sermon was preached by the Bishop of St. Alban's. On Tuesday week the Bishop of Durham consecrated his first church—that of St. Edmund the King, Bearpark. Next day Earl Beauchamp laid the foundation-stone of All Hallows, Southwark, a large and important church designed for a missionary district, the formation of which has been a work of singular interest. The parish church of All Saints, Stamford, was reopened, after considerable enlargement, on Friday week, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The ancient, and in many respects interesting, Church of St. Helen, Burton Joyce, Notts, was reopened on the 27th ult., after having been closed during twelve months for complete restoration. Huish church, near Marlborough, which has undergone restoration under the care of Messrs. Ferry, was reopened last week by Archdeacon Buchanan. The works have cost upwards of £1000. On Thursday week, St. Mary's, Stratford, Suffolk, was reopened, after a very complete restoration, which has been undertaken at the expense of the Rector, the Rev. Henry Golding. The Church of St. Jude, Peckham, was consecrated on Whitsun Eve by the Bishop of Rochester. Last Saturday afternoon Earl Nelson laid the first stone of a new church at Bedford park, a new district which is springing up near Turnham-green. The architect is Mr. Norman Shaw. The new church will accommodate 728 persons.

In a few copies of last week's issue the name of the Japanese goat antelope and the mule deer were transposed. The goat antelope's face is fringed with hair.

In our notice last week of the Beaconsfield Buildings at Stroud-vale, Islington, the new group of Model Dwellings erected by the Victoria Dwelling Association, it was erroneously stated that Messrs. Charles and Thomas Lucas, were the contractors for these buildings. Both these gentlemen are influential and active members of the Council, and have been, from the commencement, earnest supporters and large subscribers to the Association, but have never had any relations with it in their business as contractors. Messrs. Patrick and Son, of Westminster Bridge, obtained this contract by open competition, and have executed the work in a most satisfactory style.

The various volunteer engagements which had been arranged for on Monday were carried out, notwithstanding the rain.—A brigade field-day of metropolitan volunteers was held in Hyde Park last Saturday evening, about 1200 officers and men attending. The force comprised the 1st Administrative Battalion Tower Hamlets Rifles, eight companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Fowell Buxton, Bart.; the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade, four companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Mapleson; and the 38th Middlesex (Artists) Rifles, eight companies, under Major Edis. Colonel Gipps, Scots Guards, was the brigadier, and, after a long series of movements, a march past closed the drill.—The results of the great rifle-match between thirty-seven battalions of volunteer rifle corps of England and Scotland (represented by nearly 500 skilled riflemen) have been received by Major Waller, hon. sec., and the shooting generally was of a high order. Scotland exhibited the best prowess—the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Queen's Edinburgh Rifle Brigade, the 1st, 3rd, and 19th Lanark, 1st Administrative Battalion Dumfries, 1st Administrative Battalion Galloway, 10th Forfar, and 1st Administrative Battalion Banffshire and Clackmannan, taking the largest share of the prizes (£550), against £485 awarded to the English regiments; in which the 3rd Rifle Hood's figure for £100, the 47th Lancashire for £105, the 3rd Administrative Battalion York for £85, the 39th Middlesex for £60, and the London Rifle Brigade and 1st Devon for £55 each.—The eighteenth annual meeting of the West of Scotland Rifle Association for prizes of the value of nearly £2000 began on Monday at the Cowglen ranges, and was continued during the week.—The Lancashire Rifle Meeting began on Thursday, and the Surrey Rifle Association contested at Wimbledon on the same day.—The competition for places in the English Eight is fixed to take place at Birmingham on the 11th, 12th, and 13th inst.—Major-General John Turner, C.B., commanding the Woolwich garrison and district, on Saturday last inspected the 9th Kent (Plumstead) Artillery Volunteer Corps, under the command of Colonel Hughes, at the Royal Military Repository on Woolwich-common.—The annual inspection of the London Scottish will be made by Colonel Gipps, commanding Scots Guards, at 6.30 p.m. to-day (Saturday), on the Horse Guards Parade.

## ART.

## PICTURES BY MUNKACSY.

The "New Continental Gallery," formerly the "German Gallery," 168, New Bond-street, is now occupied by a small collection of pictures by Austrian artists, which are introduced to the London public by M. Sedelmeyer, the Parisian dealer. Among them are seven works by the famous Hungarian painter Munkacsy, including "Blind Milton dictating 'Paradise Lost' to his daughters," which was awarded a grand medal of honour at the Paris Exhibition last year. We may give a short notice of this picture for the information of those of our readers who have not seen it, and also add a few words on some others.

But first we would remark that the painter's history is as extraordinary as his works. Although he has won European celebrity he is only thirty-five years of age. His real name is Lieb; the name he has assumed he took from his native town, Munkacs. When hardly four years old (having already lost his mother) he was left one of five orphans, by the death of his father in prison, where he was confined from having taken part in the Hungarian insurrection of 1848. An aunt, however, became his foster-mother, till one night thieves broke into her house and murdered her before the child's eyes but spared his life. An uncle then gave him an asylum, but could only afford to apprentice him to a joiner, with whom he served four years, then becoming an independent journeyman. At eighteen he contracted a violent fever from over-work, manual and mental, his nights being devoted to the study of books, whereupon his uncle, who meanwhile had acquired some wealth, again gave him a home. At this period he formed the acquaintance of a portrait-painter, which determined his future career. He pursued his study of art alternately at Pesth and Vienna till a disease of the eyes confined him, half blind, in an hospital for six months. On his recovery he studied two years at Munich, and thence proceeded to Düsseldorf, the school of which, under Knaus, Vautier, and Andreas Achenbach, may, we think, claim the largest share in forming his style, particularly as regards the characteristic blackness of the shadows. Here he painted "The Last Day of a Man Condemned to Death," the first picture which brought him wide repute, and which won a gold medal in the Paris Salon of 1870. Soon after he took up his residence in Paris, where he conceived an attachment for a handsome Marchioness, who, however, was the wife of an old General; but the General died suddenly, and in due time the noble lady bestowed her hand on the painter, and with it a handsome fortune. In one of the pictures here, which was at Paris last year, we see the interior of Munkacsy's atelier; the artist himself sits on the corner of a table, whilst his wife inspects a picture in progress. The head of the painter is strikingly expressive of intense concentration—of the almost *farouche* energy which he puts into his painting. In previous works the artist had asserted his originality and coerced attention by his uncompromisingly ultra-realistic treatment of subjects, often approaching repulsiveness, drawn from life among the lower orders, by astonishing, almost *brutal*, freedom of handling, and by the jewelled *éclat* of scattered points of light, or of one or two masses of gray—a brilliancy and force that were obtained, however, by the cheap expedient of inky shadows. These qualities are, it must be owned, almost a counterpart to the revolting realism of a contemporary school of novel-writing in France; and such speciality of exaggeration is well calculated to take the taste of a section of the Parisian public. In this studio scene the painter's faults as well as merits are still obvious.

In the picture of Milton, however, the rudeness of execution is rather less apparent, and it presents altogether new and higher attributes, though we confess that we cannot join unreservedly in the chorus of praise with which the picture has been received on the Continent. The choice of the profoundly pathetic subject has no doubt had much to do with its success. Certainly, also, the artist's conception has risen with its theme, and the still-prevailing blackness seems at once in imaginative accord with the Puritanical garb and sobriety, and with the awful utterances of the blind poet, who yet "sees" in the darkened chamber of his mind, as he "tells"—

Of things invisible to mortal sight.

Milton is placed in a cross-light which seems to cause a contraction of one eye, but there is no vulgar obtrusion of his blindness on our sympathy. He sits with head bowed low in meditation; his emaciated hands—one clutching the arm of the chair, another pressed to his bosom—telling of the throes of poetic composition, while one foot is raised as though scanning the rhythm. His three daughters are nicely discriminated in character. The eldest, most intellectual looking, listens intently with pen in hand to catch and transcribe the words as they fall from the poet's lips. A younger, though homely looking girl has risen to attend to some household duty, but pauses to hear some noble line or image completed. And, with the same impulse, the youngest and prettiest daughter stays her busy fingers over her embroidery frame. We have received a photograph of this picture which naturally conveys a fair impression, the original being conceived mainly in black and white.

The last painted picture by Munkacsy is here, "The Visit to the Baby," representing two young ladies inspecting a little stranger held by a nurse; the lately confined mamma being seated at the other end of a handsome drawing-room. Judging from the two last pictures, the artist has broken with his early subjects, and here there is a new aim at richness as well as lustre of colour; but the too pretentious brush work, the distracting scintillations in all parts, the bituminous darks and the absence of aerial gradations, breadth, or repose, must be pronounced highly artificial. There are examples of some other distinguished Austrian painters, including Pettenkofer, ("the Austrian Meissonier"), Otto von Thoren, F. Defregger, E. Charlemont, Jettel, Koller, L. Müller, Rumpel, and V. Brozik, an imitator of Munkacsy; also some remarkable still-life and other pictures by Camille Müller, of Treport, who is said to be only eighteen years of age and entirely self-taught.

A concluding article on the Grosvenor Gallery Exhibition is unavoidably deferred till next week.

A school of art and science is about to be inaugurated at Macclesfield by an exhibition of pictures and other works of art.

A large and very fine photograph has been published by the Woodbury Permanent Photographic Company from Mr. Sant's pathetic and admirable picture entitled "Adversity," now in the Royal Academy Exhibition.

Herr Mackart, the eminent Austrian artist who designed most of the groups in the procession at the recent fête in Vienna, is to paint fresco representations of the show in the new Rathhaus of that city. The triumphal cars are to be preserved in the Imperial Museum.

The competition for the great national monument to Victor Emmanuel at Turin has resulted in Signor Costa, a young sculptor of thirty, carrying off the prize from fifty-four competitors. The design, a photograph of which has been given in "Roma Artistica," is very simple and striking. It consists

of four clustered Doric columns, which, with allegorical figures, form the pedestal; the King stands in uniform, bare-headed, on a carpet bearing the arms of Rome, with the date 1870 and an inscription.

Messrs. Mansell, of 316, Oxford-street, have published a photograph of a drawing by Mr. Edgar Hanley in the Royal Academy Exhibition, entitled "Passion Flowers." The photographic process employed is permanent, and seems well adapted for the reproduction of drawings and works in monochrome.

The Mayor of Bradford last week opened an Art-Gallery and Museum which has been established by the Corporation in the free library building, and is intended to be a permanent institution. It contains a fine display of pictures from the galleries of the Duke of Devonshire and other collectors, and a selection of works of art from South Kensington.

A collection of prize drawings previously on view at Coach-makers' Hall, and illustrative of the various stages of progress in the coach-building art, has been opened for exhibition at the Mansion House, together with many objects of interest, showing the advances which have been made in that department of industry.

Hogarth's picture of "Sigismunda," bequeathed to the nation by Mr. Anderdon, has been hung in the National Gallery. The large collection formed during the last fifty years and more by this gentleman, consisting of nearly three hundred pictures, chiefly of the English school, has been sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, the sale realising nearly £10,000.

Mr. C. B. Birch's bronze group, "Retaliation," the model of which was exhibited at the Royal Academy last year, is on view for a few days at the gallery of H. Graves and Co., 6, Pall-mall, previous to being sent to the Sydney International Exhibition.

The fourth annual Exhibition of Paintings on Porcelain by lady amateurs and professionals is now open at Messrs. Howell and James's Art-Pottery Galleries. Her Royal Highness the Countess of Flanders has consented to become one of the patrons of the exhibition and to present a silver badge (in addition to other prizes already offered) for annual competition. In the class for amateurs the gold medal has been awarded to Viscountess Hood for the admirable portraits of her children, and the silver badges have been obtained by Miss Edith Hall and Miss Ada Beard. Two extra prizes given by the Countess of Warwick and Lady Olive Guinness have been taken, one by Lady Rawlinson, for an excellent portrait of her husband, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and the other by Miss Everett Green. Mr. Percy Anderson takes the first prize for heads in specific subjects, the foregoing awards having been for competition only among ladies.

One of the greatest of the many triumphs of modern ceramics has just been achieved by Messrs. Minton through the enterprise of Messrs. Mortlock, of Oxford-street, who have commissioned the well-known firm at Stoke-on-Trent to reproduce the famous old Sèvres vase in the Royal Collection, called from its quaint shape the "Vaisseau à Mât Vase," a duplicate of which also exists in the collection of Sir Richard Wallace. Aided by the actual loan of his vase liberally made by Sir Richard Wallace, and by the gracious permission of the Queen to copy at Buckingham Palace the example belonging to the Royal Collection, Messrs. Minton have produced a facsimile that is really faultless—the modelling of the contours, of the perforations which stand for shrouds and cordage, of the partly disengaged sail, the colours of the ground, whether *rose du Barry* or *bleu de Roi* (for there are two variations of the vase on view at Messrs. Mortlock's), the gilding and the painting, whether of flowers or figures, are alike perfect.

## NEW LIFE-BOATS FOR IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

The National Life-Boat Institution has sent three fine new life-boats to be stationed on the Irish coast at Kingstown, Drogheda, and Tralee, and one to Kirkcudbright, N.B. The Kingstown boat is 37 ft. long, 8½ ft. wide, and rows twelve oars, double-banked. Its cost has been defrayed from a legacy to the institution by the late Miss Anderson, of Leamington, supplemented by a gift from her niece, Mrs. Goff. That boat, which is named the Hector, in accordance with the wishes of the benevolent donors, was publicly launched at its station last Saturday, under the superintendence of one of the inspectors of life-boats to the institution. The other two Irish life-boats are 34 ft. ten-oared boats, and they are to be respectively placed at the north side of the mouth of the river Boyne, and near the coast-guard station at Outward Fenit, in Tralee Bay. Both these boats are provided with transporting-carriages. The Kirkcudbright life-boat is a 32 ft. ten-oared boat. All four life-boats possess the usual characteristics of the boats of the National Institution in regard to self-righting, self-ejecting water, &c., which were fully demonstrated on the occasion of the harbour trials at Limehouse a short time since. The Drogheda boat is named the "Old George Irlam," of Liverpool, the bequest of the late Miss Irlam, of Dibenodale, Cheshire, for a life-boat of that name, having been appropriated to it. The Tralee Bay life-boat station is an entirely new one, and its cost has been defrayed by Mr. Richard George Butcher, the eminent surgeon, of Dublin, in memory of his father, Admiral Samuel Butcher, and of his brother, Samuel Butcher, S.T.P.

The death of Rear-Admiral MacKillop Pasha was announced in Alexandria on Thursday.

Menotti Garibaldi, who arrived in Rome from Albano on Thursday, contradicts the report of General Garibaldi's death, and says his father has recovered from his recent indisposition.

Mr. Edward Fellowes, M.P. for Huntingdonshire, has been presented with a handsome testimonial in recognition of his long and valued services as chairman of the Middle Level Commissioners and his services in forwarding the interests of the Fen Districts in Parliament. The testimonial consists of ten large decorated articles of solid silver of highly-wrought workmanship.

The work of the committee of Somerville Hall, Oxford, which is to open in October next for the reception of students attending the lectures of the recently-started Association for Promoting the Higher Education of Women in Oxford, is progressing satisfactorily. Miss M. Shaw Lefevre has been appointed Principal of the Hall; and it is hoped that good premises will shortly be secured. The committee are now offering for competition five exhibitions of £25 each, tenable at the hall for two years. Four of these are confined to students intending to become teachers, and one is open without restriction. The examination for these exhibitions begins on the 10th inst., and will conform to the Pass division of the Oxford Examination for Women over eighteen years of age, as described in the regulations for 1879. Not more than three subjects may be offered by any candidate. The Rev. J. Percival, late Head Master of Clifton College, now President of Trinity College, Oxford, is chairman of the committee; and the secretaries are the Hon. Mrs. Vernon Harcourt, Cowley Grange, Oxford; and Mrs. T. H. Ward, 5, Bradmore-road, Oxford, from any of whom further information about the hall may be obtained.





THE AFGHAN WAR: CONFLICT OF 1ST PUNJAB CAVALRY AND 15TH HUSSARS WITH AFGHAN CAVALRY.  
SEE PAGE 530.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"The world has plenty to talk about just now, from the point of view dramatic. The Second of June, 1879, must ever rank as, theatrically, a very memorable Whit Monday indeed. The day was miserably dark and wet; but the brilliance of the entertainments at two London theatres made amends (I presume) for all. The Gaiety Theatre was crammed from floor to ceiling by an audience feverishly impatient to witness the first performance in London of the complete *troupe* of the Comédie Française. So thronged, indeed, was Mr. Hollingshead's house that some of the dramatic critics complained that they were thrust into high-up pigeon-holes whence they could hear little and see nothing but the summit of M. Got's Louis Quatorze periwig and the parting of Mademoiselle Sarah Bernhardt's back hair. M. Got's recitation of M. Aicard's somewhat frothy couplets in which the orator apostrophises and salutes the busts of Shakspeare and Molière was loudly applauded. Now we see the beneficial effect of the French puzzles hebdomadally propounded by the Gallic moonshee of the *World*. Intense anxiety to win the prizes offered by the munificent *World* has disseminated among all and sundry a passionate craving to master the niceties of French syntax. The French of Stratford-atte-Bowe is at a hopeless discount; and everybody is talking the purest grammatical French, with what I believe is called in polite society "ler vray acksong Parrysiang." We have to thank Mr. Yates and his Gallic moonshee for it all.

Mademoiselle Sarah Bernhardt appears, to use a Hans-Breitmannism, to have "fetched" the Gaiety audience by the terrific force which she imparted to the more terrific scene in Racine's "Phèdre," a tragedy which the great French dramatist took avowedly from the "Hippolytus" of Euripides, and than which, to my mind, there are extant only two more superbly repulsive tragedies—Shelley's "Cenci" and Victor Hugo's "Lucrèce Borgia." They are all Horror, and nothing but Horror, from beginning to end. In Racine's play Phædra poisons herself with some nasty doctor's stuff which Medea had brought to Athens; but in these days of realism, should an anglicised version of the Euripidean "Hippolytus" be produced, it would be as well to remember that the guilty wife of Theseus hanged herself. She might also be represented on the stage in the act of picking holes in myrtle-leaves with a hair-pin, an occupation to which she was much addicted "when the vehemence of her passion had rendered her melancholy and almost desperate."

While the fashionables at the Gaiety were revelling in the serenely classic enjoyment of Molière's "Misanthrope," "Les Précieuses Ridicules," and Racine's "Phèdre," the crowded audience at the Princess's was partaking of quite another kind of entertainment. Mr. Charles Reade "has done it at last." He has had the courage to produce an English adaptation of the French dramatised version of M. Emile Zola's "L'Assommoir." I am, happily, not a dramatic critic; so I shall say nothing about Mr. Charles Reade's "Drink," save that, from what I read in the papers, he appears to have treated the subject with his wonted skill and acumen, and to have eliminated some of the most revolting features from a normally loathsome drama. The *Times* critic candidly confesses his inability to vouch for the artistic realism of the scene of Coupeau's death, seeing that he, the critic, has never had *delirium tremens*, and has never seen anyone suffering from that dreadful malady in its acutest form. I have no intention of going to see the play at the Princess's, which will have, I doubt it not, a tremendous run. But I have had enough of "L'Assommoir." I read the novel, then, I think, in its fortieth edition (it is now, they tell me, in its fifty-fourth) in 1877, at Nice. It made me sick. I went to see the dramatised version by MM. Busnach and Gastineau at the Ambigu theatre in Paris last Easter; and I left the house ere the dismal drama was three parts over, in sheer physical and mental weariness.

Mem.: Thirty years ago, at half a dozen transpontine and East-End theatres there were produced sensational dramas based on George Cruikshank's pictorial tragedy of "The Bottle." Poor Angus Reach (old readers of this Journal will remember that powerful and witty writer) used to tell a droll story about the first night of the performance of "The Bottle"—at, say, the "Vic." When the wretched slave of alcohol had slain his wife and had been taken into custody by the police, the medical man who had been called in to view the body of the deceased delivered a kind of homily on the evils of intoxication. "In this sad spectacle," he concluded, pointing to the slaughtered wife, "you behold the fearful, the fatal, the appalling consequences of addictions to 'the Bottle.'" And then, down went the curtain. "Hooray!" exclaimed a voice in the gallery, "And now, Bill, let's come out and 'ave a kyvauteen." Morals too obviously pointed sometimes miss their mark. Do you remember the story in Lord Chesterfield of the gay young nobleman's preceptor who took his pupil to see Molière's "Festin de Pierre," in the hope that the lamentable end of the Spanish profligate would mend his Lordship's morals. "Oh! shouldn't I like to be Don Juan," cried the gay young nobleman, when the Don and the Commendatore disappeared down the trap. The story is as apt as that of the thief who told the gaol chaplain that he had taken to burglary "in consequence of seeing the play of 'George Barnwell?'"

Next to the shop of a chemist and druggist at a fashionable watering-place—say Brighton or St. Leonards—I do not know a "nicer" sight than an artists' colourman's—say Winsor and Newton's, or Rowney's. Mr. Thackeray used to delight in feasting his eyes on the pigments of Rathbone-place—the tubes of moist and the cakes of dry water-colours, the sable and camels' hair brushes, the BB pencils, the *conté* crayons, the millboards, the T squares, the megilp, and especially the glass jars full of ultramarine, cobalt, vermilion, carmine, and cadmium yellow in their raw state. I should say that the modern water-colour palette comprises some sixty-five colours, including the somewhat recondite "Payne's grey," "violet carmine," "green oxide of chromium," "Mars orange," "viridian," and "aureolin." But to all appearance there are many more hues than are dreamt of in the philosophy of the artists' colourmen. I take in all the monthly fashion books regularly; first, for the sake of the plates, which are really very pretty and graceful, and next for the sake of the literature, which is, as a rule, lovely. In *Myra's Journal* for June, and in a touching description of the newest (and sweetest) things in costumes, I found enumerated no less than fourteen additions to our chromatic nomenclature. There are "crevette" (prawn colour, I apprehend), "hanneton" or "golden cockchafer," "otter colour," "gorge de pigeon," *chaudron* grey (what was it that the pot called the kettle?), "frog-green," "twilight blue," "pale garnet," "balass ruby," "ducks' head" (green peas as a garniture, I presume), "Dutch tulip," and "cloud blue." I missed the celebrated tint defined by Lady Morgan as "dun-ducketty-mud-colour;" but, perhaps, drab has gone out of fashion.

Mem.: A friend of mine was once asked to describe the precise colour of a very pretty young lady's hair. He replied that her tresses were of the hue of "the under part of a linnet's

wing." Nobody had ever before suspected him of being an ornithologist; yet is it certain that you will discover many wondrous analogies, contrasts and combinations in colour by sedulous study of the plates in Audubon, and especially in the "American Ornithology" by Alexander Wilson and Prince Charles Bonaparte, edited by Sir William Jardine.

There has been forwarded to me the specimen of a new Dictionary of the English language, and an appeal "to the English speaking and reading public" to read books and make extracts for the Philological Society, under whose auspices the new Dictionary is to be produced. It will be a colossal undertaking, and has been in contemplation for nearly twenty years. The editorship was in the first instance confided to the late Mr. Herbert Coleridge; but the lamented death of that ripe scholar on the very threshold of the enterprise, was a severe blow to it. Then the task was taken up by Mr. F. J. Furnivall, secretary of the Philological Society, and founder of the Early English Text, the Ballad, the Chaucer, and the New Shakspeare Societies; and for some years the work of reading, arranging, and extracting went on with zeal. During the last three years the Philological Society have been earnestly trying to turn the vast accumulation of lexicographical materials at their command to practical use; and they have recently succeeded in making arrangements with the Delegates of the Clarendon Press at Oxford for the preparation and publication of a Dictionary from these materials. The editing has been undertaken by Dr. J. A. H. Murray, President of the Philological Society. The work is to be in four thick volumes quarto, comprising seven thousand pages of the size of M. Littré's Great French Dictionary, making a work one and a half times the size of Littré and four times the size of Webster. This gigantic Lexicon is to be completed, if possible, in ten years; and it is intended that the first part of 800 pages containing letter A shall be ready in 1882.

What the public who wish to aid in this really national undertaking have to do is to take note of any words or phrases which they may meet with in the course of their reading, and which may strike them as being strange, archaic, or to have acquired various significations in succeeding generations. Variations in orthography should also be carefully registered; and the citations, with explicit reference to the author and the title of the book quoted, and the page to which reference is made, should be written legibly on a half-sheet of note paper and forwarded to Dr. Murray, Mill Hill, Hendon, N.W. It is estimated that if about a thousand readers (with plenty of leisure) will give their minds to noting and extracting, a really exhaustive Dictionary can be produced within the given time. I have very little leisure myself; but I shall snatch some hours from the night to read, pencil in hand, Sir Kenelm Digby's "Receipts in Physick, Chirurgery, and Cookery." It is the queerest of books. In one of the culinary recipes—one, I think, for making "The Queen Mother's Hotchpot"—a kitchen utensil is mentioned called a "Posnet." What was a "Posnet?" G. A. S.

## MUSIC.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"La Traviata" was given last week with Madame Adelina Patti as Violetta, in which character that great artist sang with brilliant effect in the earlier situations, and with intense pathos in the subsequent duet with her lover, and in that with his father—the final dying scene having been most impressively realised. The cast was otherwise also as before, having included Signor Nicolini as Alfredo and Signor Graziani as the elder Germont.

On Thursday week the Marquis d'Ivry's "Les Amants de Verone" was performed for the second time, and on the following evening "Le Prophète" was the opera, with the part of Fides transferred to Mlle. Pasqua, who sang with much dramatic power, especially in the great situation of the interview with John of Leyden in the coronation scene, and in the subsequent prison scene. The cast was otherwise the same as on the opening night of the season. Subsequent performances consisted of repetitions of operas given as recently noticed—"Norma" being announced for this (Saturday) evening, for the first time for four years, and with Madame Cepeda in the character of the Druid priestess.

Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine" is to be given next Thursday, with Madame Patti as Selika, for the first time.

The next absolute novelty will be the production of an Italian version of M. Massenet's new opera, "Le Roi de Lahore."

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

"Lucia di Lammermoor" was repeated on Thursday week, again with the fine performance of Madame Gerster as the heroine. On Friday "Lohengrin" was given for the first time this season, and with the charming performance of Madame Christine Nilsson as Elsa, which was so attractive a feature when Mr. Mapleson first brought out the opera in 1875, at Drury Lane Theatre. Again, last week, the pure, fresh quality of voice, finished execution and style, and the poetical idealism displayed by the Swedish prima donna, produced a marked impression on the large audience assembled. As Ortruda, Mlle. Tremelli made her first appearance this season, and her fine voice and earnest style gave great effect to the music of the part, especially in the two important duets with Federico and with Elsa. As on former occasions, Signor Galassi's Federico di Telramondo was a performance of high vocal and dramatic merit; Signor Campanini having again been the representative of Lohengrin. Signor Foli's fine bass voice told effectively in the music of the King, especially in the prayer, "O sommo Dio;" and Signor Franceschi was efficient in the part of the Herald.

In "Rigoletto," on Saturday, Madame Gerster sung with brilliant effect as Gilda, a character in which that artist had before been heard to great advantage. The occasion introduced a new representative of the Court Jester in M. Roudil, who made his first appearance here with great success. This gentleman has a fine baritone voice, very flexible, and of exceptionally high range; and he is, moreover, an excellent actor. His performance was good throughout, and in the great scene where Rigoletto traces his daughter to the palace of the Duke M. Roudil produced a very strong impression. There can be no doubt that he will prove a valuable accession to the establishment. Signor Frapoli, as the Duke, sang well, and gained a deserved encore in his aria "La donna è mobile," another repetition having been that of the quartet in the last act, in which the co-operation of Madame Trebelli as Maddalena was an important feature. Signor Foli—as often before—was a good representative of Sparafucile.

On Monday a repetition of "Robert le Diable" included the return of Signor Fancelli in the title-part, the other announcements for this week having also been repetitions.

## MADAME VIARD-LOUIS'S CONCERTS.

The last but one of these interesting concerts took place on Thursday week, when the orchestral performances, mostly conducted by Mr. Weist Hill, were again of an exceptionally

high order. These were heard in Weber's overture to "Euryanthe," which opened the programme, and was rendered with great brilliancy and power. The specialty of the concert was a symphony by Johan Svendsen, a Norwegian composer, whose works have lately attracted much attention on the Continent, several having been given with success in this country. That now referred to contains much characteristic writing, a distinct national tone being perceptible in several instances, particularly in the first "Allegro" and in the "Scherzo." The "Andante" is full of melodious beauty, the leading theme being amplified and elaborated with considerable skill in the command of orchestral variety; and the final "Allegro" contains some very effective climaxes, especially that which winds up the work.

Another novelty of a less agreeable kind, was a "Danse Macabre," a so-called "Poème Symphonique," by M. Saint-Saëns, who seems to have emulated Liszt in his work of the same kind, and with success, if the desired result be to attain the acme of all that is hideous. The audience, however, seemed to approve, for the piece was applauded and repeated. The remaining novelty at Thursday's concert was a cleverly written "Dramatic Overture," by Herr Halberstadt, which pleased much. This and the "Danse Macabre" were conducted by the composer of each. Madame Viard-Louis played Ries's pianoforte concerto in C sharp minor with much success, and M. Saint-Saëns executed on the organ a "Benediction Nuptial" of his own and a pedal fugue in G minor by Bach, the latter of which he repeated. The remaining instrumental item of the programme was Gounod's "Marche Pontificale."

Miss Georgina Burns sang with great success the air "Beloved, ever true to thee" (with the preceding recitative), from Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor," and "Deh! vieni" from "Le Nozze di Figaro." Mr. Ludwig having been applauded in the delivery of Gounod's air (from "Irene"), "She alone charmed my sadness," and "The Colleen Bawn."

A private performance of Mr. Otto Goldschmidt's "Ruth" took place at the Royal Academy of Music on Tuesday evening. The oratorio was originally produced at the Hereford Festival of 1867, and was afterwards performed in London and elsewhere.

A concert was given by Mr. Mapleson at the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday, when a programme of varied interest was performed by the principal artists of Her Majesty's Theatre.

Of the special concert given this week by the Borough of Hackney Choral Association at St. James's Hall, and the production there of Mr. E. Prout's new cantata, "Hereward," we must speak next week.

The second of Messrs. Ludwig and Daubert's Chamber Concerts took place at the Royal Academy of Music on Thursday evening, with an interesting programme.

The fourth (and last but one) of the New Philharmonic Concerts takes place at St. James's Hall this afternoon.

## THEATRES.

## LA COMEDIE FRANCAISE.

Among the Whitsuntide amusements, the performances of the Comédie Française at the Gaiety must hold a distinguished place. We regret that we cannot dwell upon them at length, the usual orders for admission not having been forwarded. The advent of this highly cultivated society on the English boards is of the greatest interest, and its inauguration was celebrated in the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Mary Duchess of Teck, and many celebrities, both literary and artistic. The curtain drew up on the assembled troupe. Near the busts of Shakspeare and Molière stood M. Got, who recited an address (written by M. Jean Aicard), having on his right and left Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt and Mlle. Croizette. In the course of the evening the former lady appeared in the famous scene from "Phèdre," in which she manifested both her imagination and passion. Her acting in this part gave indeed evidence of extraordinary genius and tragic power. A comedy of Molière's was performed, "Le Misanthrope," in which M. Delaunay sustained the part of Alceste, Mlle. Croizette of Célimène, Mlle. Broisat of Eliante, and Madame Favart of Arsinoë. The representation is pronounced to have been perfect. The entertainment concluded with the performance of "Les Précieuses Ridicules."

On Tuesday "L'Etrangère" of M. Alexandre Dumas, fils, afforded Mlles. Bernhardt and Croizette, and their companion stars, further opportunities for shining; and the programme for the rest of the week comprised "Le Fils Naturel" of the same author on Wednesday, "Les Caprices de Marianne" and "La Joie Fait Peur" for Thursday, and the last-named piece with "Tartuffe" this (Saturday) afternoon.

The company is engaged for a term, and will appear in an extensive repertoire.

We give on page 529 portraits of Mlles. Bernhardt, Croizette, and Samary.

## PRINCESS'S.

The celebrity of the Emile Zola drama, called "L'Assommoir," appears to have made certain managers suppose that the work is necessarily popular. We find, however, that it has been tried in New York, and there been universally condemned. Not only have the drunken scenes been pronounced vulgar, but the incidents denounced as utterly uninteresting. Whether its lessons of temperance may have a better effect in London, experience must show. It is yet to be proved whether the modifications introduced by Mr. Charles Reade in his adaptation at this theatre will secure its popularity. They are, undoubtedly, judiciously made; but more than one interferes with the dramatic moral, which requires that intemperance should be painted in all its horrors. The danger of the piece lies in this, that the realism which is the soul of the action is purposely of the most repulsive sort. The legitimate purpose of a work of true art is to please; that of a production like "Drink" (for so Mr. Charles Reade has entitled his adaptation) is to disgust; a reasonable ground for believing that such a work, however marked with talent of a certain kind, is self-relegated to the region of false and evil art. When once we are led to forget that the proper end of art is to elevate the mind that it addresses to the perception of the beautiful and the ideal, and are persuaded that the more profitable sphere is to represent the vulgar and the sensual without mitigation, and more probably with the utmost exaggeration, in order to the production of coarse and painful effects; when once the dramatic artist is induced to prefer this misdirection of a divine gift to its nobler application, the critic who has a sense of self-respect can scarcely be expected to approve either of his aim or its execution. All that can be done with such a theme has been successfully attempted by MM. Zola and Reade, and popular acceptance may be won for teachings which have commanded the genius of such painters as Cruikshank and Hogarth, and might even have justified serious treatment by such a reverent poet as Crabbe. But there still must lurk a reserve of doubt in the mind of the reflective critic who is anxious for the intellectual and moral dignity of the public mind. It is true that the story



of the drama presents several palliatives that may plead in mitigation of censure. The life of the labouring poor is subject to fatal accidents. One such dismal chance befell Coupeau, a Parisian *ouvrier*. Employed in a dangerous task, that of working on the roof of a house, Coupeau loses his footing and falls to the ground. His injuries are serious, and the idleness that they enforce brings him into bad company, leads to madness, the wreck of his family, the starvation of his wife, and the ruin of his daughter. A terrible moral is pointed by such a tale, which indicates not only individual suffering, but social wrong. But this, in the work before us, is concentrated on one vice—"drink." To its exposition a play in seven acts is devoted, and certain wordy lectures by a preaching blacksmith are imported into it by way of further explanation. The realistic accessories of the play are doubtless intended to promote its popularity. The artists engaged work hard in delineating the individualities of character; but the palm must be awarded to Mr. Charles Warner, who as Coupeau achieved a triumph which, in its way, was perfect. If the production of the play does nothing else, it will completely confirm the reputation of this actor as a first-rate artist.

## OLYMPIC.

The Beatrice Comedy-Drama Company are progressing at this house, and gradually displaying the treasures of their repertoire to a metropolitan audience. On Saturday they produced, for the first time we believe in London, a drama of considerable power, stated to have been adapted from the French by Frank Harvey, entitled "The Mother," which made a strong appeal to the sympathies of the audience. If we mistake not, the piece was not unknown many years ago to our East-End theatres, and then achieved considerable popularity. The heroine, on the present occasion, is impersonated by Miss Ernstone, who has been especially engaged for the part. Marguerite Dorval has solemnised an irregular marriage with Armand, Count de Carmel (Mr. Frank Harvey), and, having become the mother of a child, is suspected of its murder. The real criminal is one Henri Beizard (Mr. J. H. Barnes), who for his own ends seizes the child from its mother and plunges it into a mountain stream, where it is supposed to have perished. But it is, in fact, saved and preserved by one Marcel Granier (Mr. T. B. Appleby), a young farmer, an humble lover of Marguerite, who after a lapse of three years brings it in as a witness to prove that the heroine has not committed infanticide. The production of the child at the end of the fifth act is the great situation of the story, and secured a triumphant success. In the development of the plot the village curé, Father Gabriel (Mr. James Carter-Edwards), is an important agent. This character, as also the rôles of Count de Carmel, Henri Beizard, and Marcel Granier, were remarkably well acted; and Marguerite Dorval, in her trials, sufferings, and triumphs, found an excellent exponent. The dialogue is for the most part elegantly written; and altogether the melodrama, which is throughout of the old school, is very likely to achieve a continued popularity.

## THE IMPERIAL.

Such is the title lately assumed by the Aquarium, which now finds an interest in encouraging afternoon performances. On Saturday the Vokes family inaugurated a series of entertainments connected with revivals of several popular dramas. They appear in Mr. Buckstone's comedy, "Josephine, the Child of the Regiment," in which Miss Victoria Vokes supports a character made famous by Jenny Lind and Mrs. Fitzwilliam; and Mr. Frederick Vokes the part of Pumpnickel, the steward. New scenery and costumes are provided for the occasion. The well-known farce of "The Belles of the Kitchen" follows, and requires the talents of all the members of the famous troupe, who may be seen in it at their best.

A revival of Mr. Gilbert's dramatic idyl, "Sweethearts," has taken place at the Prince of Wales's, in which Mrs. Bancroft appears in her old part of Jenny Northcott, and Mr. Bancroft presented an original view of Sir Henry Spreadbrow. The piece is followed by the almost used-up comedietta of "Good for Nothing," in which, however, Mrs. Bancroft reappears as Nan with inimitable effect; and was preceded by Mr. Palgrave Simpson's agreeable farce of "Heads or Tails."

Whilst the humour and animation of Mr. George Sims's comedy have deservedly preserved for "Crutch and Toothpick" a place in the Royalty programme, it has yet been thought fit to present a welcome novelty in the shape of an operetta, the music by a Portuguese composer, M. Labocietta, and the libretto cleverly adapted by Mr. Edward Rose. "Nicette" is the name of this lively musical piece, and Miss Kate Lawler made a vivacious heroine. In "Crutch and Toothpick," Miss Nelly Bromley has taken the place of Miss Lottie Venn.

A rich and varied programme has been framed for the matinée to take place at the Haymarket on Thursday, the 19th inst., for the benefit of Mrs. Swanborough, an address to whom (written by Mr. Byron) will be read by Mrs. Keeley, after the *crème de la crème* of the London stage has been skimmed for the delectation of the audience.

The 4th of June celebration took place at Eton, as usual, the weather being favourable.

The General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church began its annual deliberations on Monday at Belfast.

Mr. George Gabriel Stokes, of Cambridge, has been appointed Knight of the Prussian Order "Pour le Mérite."

The Liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank, at their meeting on Tuesday afternoon, declared a second dividend of 3s. 4d. in the pound, payable on the 20th inst.

Six free lectures on America's Place in History are announced to be delivered at University College, Gower-street, by Mr. John Fiske, M.A., of Harvard University, author of "Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy." The first will be given on the 11th inst., and others on Wednesdays and Fridays following during the month. The topics announced for discussion in the programme are of the utmost interest and importance.

The annual festival on behalf of King's College Hospital was held yesterday week in the hall of the Inner Temple, which had been placed at the disposal of the hospital by the Benchers of the Inn. The chair was taken by Mr. Justice Stephen, who was supported by a company of 350 gentlemen. Mr. Hoare responded, and a list of subscriptions was afterwards announced amounting to £3500, including a donation of £105 from the Inner Temple.

The House of Lords set even the House of Commons an example of diligent application to business ere adjourning for the Whitsuntide Recess. Whilst the Commons separated on the eve of the Derby, the Peers sat on till the following Friday, to push on the bills before them. Yet another debate on Army Organisation (which the Duke of Cambridge hoped would be improved by the decisions of the forthcoming Military Commission) occurred before their Lordships broke up yesterday week for the vacation, which is to expire on Friday, the 13th inst.—the Commons meeting again next Monday.

## TENNYSON'S AND BROWNING'S LAST.

These two eminent modern poets, each of whom keeps his own circle of admirers, though so widely different in tone and style, have just published works in neither case of great importance, but claiming notice for the sake of their authorship. It can hardly be said that the accomplished Poet Laureate, and the profound imaginative moralist who composed "The Ring and the Book," have given us their best kind of production in the little volumes recently issued. Mr. Tennyson's is confessedly a juvenile performance, "The Lover's Tale," which had been left in privacy among the writer's personal friends during many past years, but to which he had added a sequel, "The Golden Supper," first presented to the world, as a detached fragment, along with "The Holy Grail" and several other pieces in 1870. Mr. Browning's new book of "Dramatic Idyls," on the contrary, consists of six short stories in verse, of the quality which he has lately affected, and which has some disagreeable peculiarities of manner. If Tennyson's boyish effort, at the age of eighteen, has the faults of extravagant effusiveness and unreality, with much promise of the high powers that he afterwards proved himself to possess, Browning's extreme recrudescence of sentiment and expression, like the rank lees of a rich wine at the bottom of the cask, yet suffers his reader to inhale the spirituous strength of rare genius in his forcible conceptions of themes of dramatic passion. These are not good poems; for they lack the indispensable qualities of successful art, offending a just taste in the one case by want of moderation and consistency, in the other by intolerable harshness of treatment, by ruggedness and crabbedness of language, and by a total disregard of metrical harmony. But they are equally to be recognised as the product of minds originally gifted with a large share of genuine poetic imagination, and capable of deep introspective thought concerning the ethical mysteries of human life.

The "Lover's Tale," which is now published, together with "The Golden Supper," by Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co., after having been surreptitiously printed elsewhere without the author's consent, may be examined with some interest by those who desire to trace the progressive growth of its author's genius. Its own merits will scarcely be rated so high as that of some poems written at a very early age by Keats and Shelley and others, who never lived to attain the consummate mastery of the work to which they devoted themselves, and whose best existing productions are doubtless far beneath the excellence they might have attained in a longer practice. Tennyson, in his youthful studies of poetry, seems to have been fascinated, like the two poets just named, by the subjects of Italian romantic fancy, and this story is drawn from their favourite Boccaccio. Its character is more vehemently sentimental than ordinary English lovers' tales, and few boys of the present day would be likely to care for it. The hero, Julian, has grown up in constant association with his cousin and foster-sister, Camilla, who is an orphan, and who has been brought up by his mother in a seaside home which is magnificently described. One fatal day, when the young couple have together rambled some hours through the woodland paths of the "Hill of Woe," and she has re-named it the "Hill of Hope," the fond dreams of his love are suddenly dispersed by finding that she is engaged to another, his friend Lionel, whereupon he actually faints away. After reviving from this fit, which seems incredible in the case of a robust young man under any conceivable shock of mental distress, Julian lies ill for some time, and has delirious visions of Camilla's death and her funeral, changing into the mockery of a wedding procession. The first and second parts of the tale are thus recited by himself, and so far had Tennyson written in his juvenile composition, probably about the year 1828, when he was a schoolboy at Somerby, in Lincolnshire. If he had been at Eton or Harrow, we believe he would have rather been addicted to playing cricket and football; and the world might not have been much the loser by the non-existence of "The Lover's Tale." The sequel, which is of course well known to all his present admirers, exhibits a firmer grasp of objective conceptions, and greater narrative force, befitting the work of mature genius. It is one of the friends of Julian and Lionel, who, having been among the guests invited to the "Golden Supper," relates that fantastic scene. He tells how Lionel's wife Camilla had been sick almost to death, and had fallen into a trance which was mistaken for death; how she was laid in the family vault, and there, like Shakespeare's Juliet, returned to life, but was rescued and carried home by Julian, her first lover and near relative, who kept her for his mother to nurse in secret, while Lionel had gone away sorrowing for his supposed bereavement; then how Julian made a sumptuous feast, bidding Lionel and many others to his table, and there presented the lost Camilla, with her new-born babe, to the despairing husband, in the same manner as Hermione is restored to hers at the end of Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale." This third part of the story, as might be expected, is very superior in execution to the former parts; but there is a want of keeping in the work as a whole, and it will scarcely add much to the author's established fame.

Mr. Browning's "Dramatic Idyls" are, with one or two exceptions, very grim and ghastly stories, told in the roughest and most uncouth style, which is not because he can do no better, only because he chooses to do so. "Martin Relph" is a soliloquy, in which an old man, while doing voluntary penance, according to his yearly custom, by standing bareheaded on the spot where his shameful cowardice permitted an innocent woman to die the death of a condemned spy in the time of civil war, narrates the miserable event as it befel, taking on himself the life-long burden of remorse. This poem is in rhymed couplets of lengthy and rather lumbering lines; but the next, "Pheidippides," employs a classical metre of anapests and trochees to relate the famous exploit of the swift Athenian messenger running to Sparta and back just before the battle of Marathon, and dying as he brought home the news of victory to Athens. "Halbert and Hob" is a most hideous picture of two English rustic savages, father and son, quarrelling and wrestling with each other in their loathsome hovel, till the father, having at last touched the obdurate heart of his son by a desperate appeal for compassion, dies on the doorstep, as Coroners' juries say, "by the visitation of God," and the son becomes a hopeless lunatic. This and the remaining pieces are in rhymed couplets, but would have been more convenient reading in simple prose. "Ivan Ivanovitch" is a dreadful Russian story of a woman driving a sledge through the wintry snow, with her little children under her care, and of their being devoured by a pack of wolves, the mother alone escaping; but when she arrives at the village and tells her neighbours what has happened Ivan Ivanovitch lifts his axe and chops off her head. That is to punish her for losing the children, and the verdict is that Ivan has done no murder, but an act of natural justice. Turn it whatever way one will, the story is atrocious. Not so that of the noble dog "Tray," which leaped into the river to save a little girl drowning, and then jumped in a second time for the little girl's doll, supposing it to be another babe. The last of these tales is "Ned Bratts," and it is, we must confess, altogether repulsive, as a gross

caricature of sudden religious "conversion" from the reading of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." The subjects of this tremendous change are a blackguard publican and his wife, the most profligate sinners in Bedford town, who now burst into the Assize Court to accuse themselves of all sorts of crimes. The incidents referred to in this story are, we believe, quite unhistorical, and will appear somewhat preposterous to readers of sober judgment. Mr. Browning has a singular clumsiness in handling our language, with all his extraordinary power of digging for strange specimens of deep moral perversion and morbid self-abuse.

## THE LATE MR. LLOYD GARRISON.

It was mentioned last week that Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, the well-known American advocate of the emancipation of slaves, died at New York on the 23rd ult. The deceased was born in Massachusetts Dec. 12, 1804, and was consequently seventy-five years of age. He was originally apprenticed to a shoemaker and afterwards to a printer. While quite young he began to write for the Press, and soon became the editor of a paper published at Baltimore which advocated the abolition of slavery. He expressed his views in such an outspoken manner that he was prosecuted for libel and imprisoned for two months. After his release he went to Boston, and on Jan. 1, 1831, commenced there the publication of the *Liberator*, another anti-slavery journal. He conducted this paper thirty-four years, sometimes at great personal risk, for he was frequently threatened with assassination, on one occasion was dragged through the streets, and narrowly escaped with his life from an attempt made to murder him. He was president of the American Anti-Slavery Society during twenty-two years. He resigned that post, and gave up the publication of the *Liberator* in 1865, when the work to which he had devoted his life, the emancipation of the slaves, was completed.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Warren, of Washington-street, Boston.

## WINNERS OF THE DERBY AND THE OAKS.

## SIR BEVYS.

The winner of the one hundredth Derby—the most valuable that has yet been contested—is a son of Favonius and Lady Langden, and is therefore half-brother to Hampton, one of the best stayers of modern times. He was bred by Lord Norreys, and was, we believe, leased by him to Mr. Acton for his racing career. He is a brown colt, of so dark a colour as to be nearly black, and has one white heel. Standing a shade under fifteen hands three inches, he has such a short back, and displays so much muscle and power, that he looks smaller. His legs are short, well formed, and look like standing any amount of work, and his rather large open feet were well adapted for the trying journey over heavy ground. The previous performances of Sir Bevys certainly did not point to the probability of his gaining the highest honours of the turf. His first appearance was in the Fern Hill Stakes, in which he was unplaced, and he was equally unsuccessful in a Two-Year Stakes at the Newmarket July Meeting, which was won by Massena. Later in the year he seemed to improve, as, at the Newmarket First October Meeting, he carried off a Maiden Sweepstakes, beating nine opponents, and, a fortnight later, he was only beaten a head by Out of Bounds, when attempting to give 2 lb. to that very useful filly. Sir Bevys had not started this season prior to the Derby, so it is not surprising that 20 to 1 was obtainable about him up to the fall of the flag; and he possibly owes his victory more to the weakness of the opposition than to his own excellence, though it is only fair to say that he got off very badly indeed, and yet made up his leeway, and won with apparently a good deal in hand. The most gratifying circumstance in connection with the success of Sir Bevys is that he was ridden by George Fordham, who, at his nineteenth attempt, set the seal to his fame, and met with a reception that has never before been accorded to any jockey on his return to weigh in. Sir Bevys has several engagements, the most important being the Grand Prize of Paris, which will be run for to-morrow (Sunday), and which appears quite at his mercy, and the St. Leger, in which Wheel of Fortune will prove a far different opponent from any that he had to meet at Epsom.

## WHEEL OF FORTUNE.

Queen Bertha, who won Lord Falmouth his first Oaks in 1863, has proved a veritable gold mine to the Cornish nobleman. She is the dam of Gertrude, Queen's Messenger, Paladin, Spinaway, and other good animals, and now her union with Adventurer has produced Wheel of Fortune, the best of them all. The winner of the Oaks is a hard bay, standing, as near as we could guess, not more than 15 hands 2 inches; but she is a genuine example of a big one in a small compass, for she has a back and quarters such as are seldom seen in a mare half a hand taller. She has a very pretty head, and good neck running into the best of shoulders, while her legs are clean and free from blemish of any sort. Her record is most brilliant, for though she has met almost every horse of note of her own age, she has not only never been defeated, but has only once been asked to gallop in earnest. Lord Falmouth did not introduce her to the public until the Goodwood meeting, when she took the Richmond Stakes from Peter, Cadogan, and ten others. Then came the Prince of Wales's Stakes at York, in which it was thought that Falmouth fairly extended her, but we have strong doubts upon this point; and a walk over at Doncaster was followed by three victories at Newmarket, the rich Dewhurst Plate being amongst them. Her first appearance this season was in the One Thousand, in which she made a sad example of seven opponents, and "National Sports" records how she cantered home for the Oaks. Wheel of Fortune has more valuable engagements than she can possibly meet; but we may see her in the Prince of Wales's Stakes and Coronation Stakes at Ascot, and she is sure to carry Lord Falmouth's first colours in the St. Leger, in which race there is every prospect of her treading in the footsteps of Jannette.

The Irish Medical Association, at its meeting on Monday at Dublin, elected Dr. Kidd as president for the coming year.

A serviceable summary in English of the French plays to be performed at the Gaiety by the Théâtre Français Company has been published at the office of the London *Figaro*.

Lord Westmeath, who recently succeeded his father in the title and estates, has remitted one half-year's rent to his tenants on his extensive estates in the counties of Galway and Roscommon.—Mr. O. Cartwright, M.P. for Oxfordshire, has returned to his tenants 20 per cent of their rents on arable land.

There were 2372 births and 1427 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population the births were 12 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 6, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 8 from smallpox, 89 from measles, 37 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 52 from whooping-cough, 12 from different forms of fever, and 10 from diarrhoea.

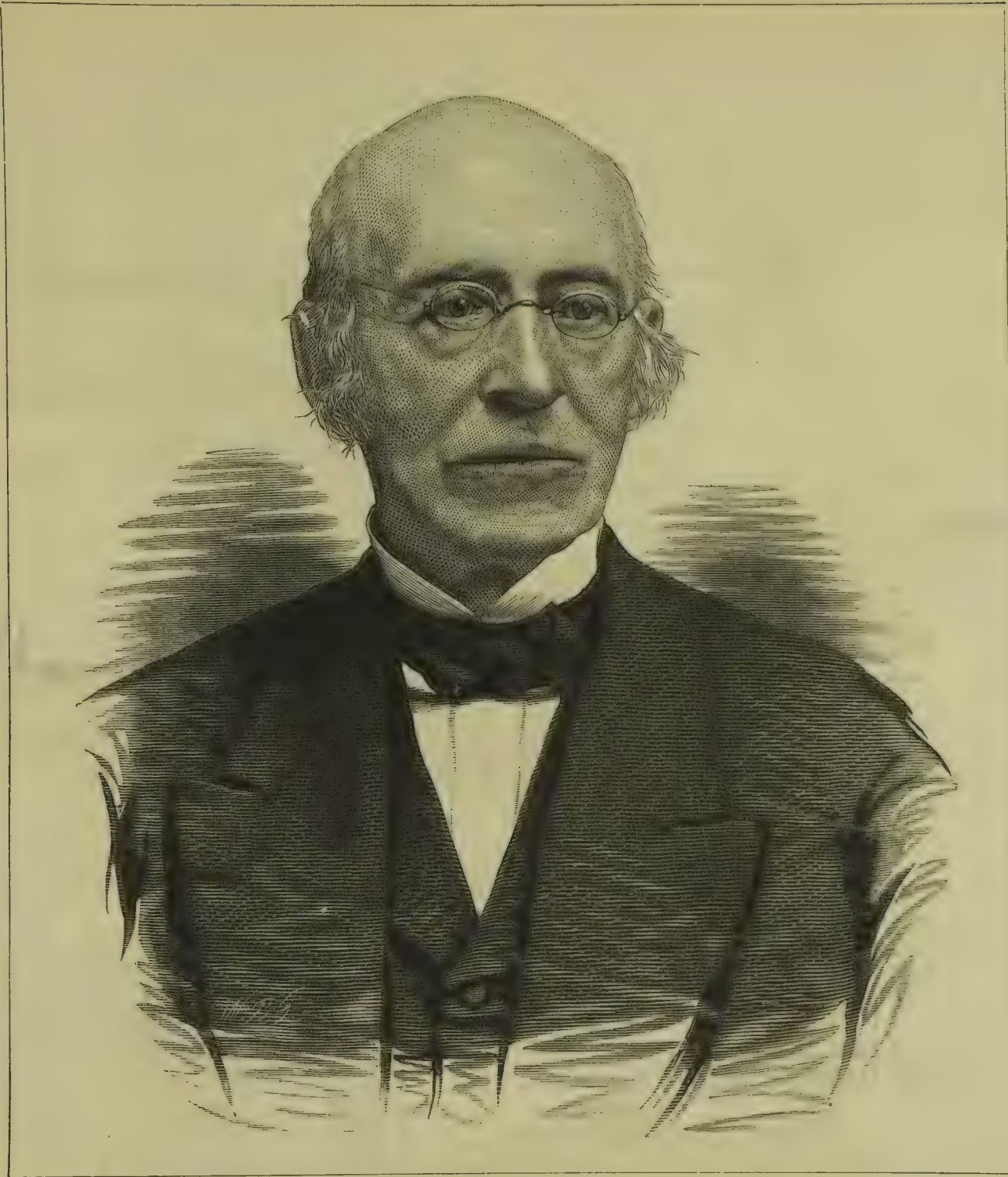




Sir Barry's.

Wheel of Fortune.





THE LATE WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.—SEE PAGE 535.



THE ZULU WAR: MOUTH OF THE RIVER TUGELA, FROM FORT PEARSON.—SEE PAGE 529.  
SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.



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Pretty Check Material in Black and White, Navy Blue  
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Highly recommended. 4s. 3d. per yard.  
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**MESSRS. JAY have made for themselves**  
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ON THE SANDS AT SCHEVENINGEN BY P. BLOMMERS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.  
FROM MR. McLEAN'S GALLERY



## THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

## THE LANDSCAPES.

We have already reviewed some of the principal landscapes in this exhibition, including those purchased from the funds of the Chantry bequest, and those by artists who, like Mr. Millais, are represented also in figure-pictures. For the slightest novelty of interest in the remaining landscapes we must look to works by outsiders. But whether by artists without or within the ranks of the Academy, there is in the landscapes even a greater absence of imagination, or poetic sentiment and feeling, than in the department of figures. English art is curiously behind modern English poetry in this respect. Very few indeed are the landscapes here which indicate that their producers have gone to nature with the eye and heart of the poet—which indicate that the artist has found in the facts of the scene, the weather, or the hour, some mystic response to human emotions or phantasy, and so strike a sympathetic chord in the bosom of the spectator. Even the art of selecting and adapting the essential elements of the scene, in accordance with the requirements of picturesque composition, and of co-ordering them into impressive unity—in which our early landscapists so greatly excelled—is lost. Our English landscapists of to-day seem only capable of copying in a plodding spirit, with more or less mechanical precision.

Take, for instance, the contributions of Mr. H. W. B. Davis, one of our most careful and capable painters within these limitations—particularly his picture of hazy moonlight with cattle (225). Here was a subject capable of any amount of poetry, tender beauty, and mysterious suggestiveness; yet the picture is without imaginative impressiveness, and, excepting a few passages, merely vague, and dull or ugly in colour. In "Cutting Forage on the French Coast" (133), the painter seems to have sought to return to his early manner when he sat down, it must have been for months, on the coast of the Pas-de-Calais to paint every wild flower and almost every blade of grass in an uninteresting patch of coarse tufted pasture, every piece of a few stray sheep, and every ripple on the neighbouring sea, as one might see them all in a mirror. But the present picture, though it has much truth of general aspect, and the animals, as usual, are well "understood," falls far short of the wonder of that early patient realism, and it has not gained other compensating or higher qualities; the colour, in particular, being rather crude and sickly. Mr. Vicat Cole's large sunny sweep of Surrey scenery (245) presents us, at all events, with something more gay, expansive, and pleasurable than much of our narrow, poverty-stricken landscape art. Mr. Cole has a healthy zest for the wealth of autumnal colour—a nice perception of atmospheric gradations; and he is a skilful executant. The pity is that, having seen the same thing many times before, his works come to have an air of manufactured picturesqueness.

Mr. McWhirter has a large landscape, hung as a pendant to Mr. Cole's, in the Great Room, "A Valley by the Sea" (250): we look down a dell to a fishing village, the horizontal line of the sea rising far up in the picture corresponding to the altitude of the "point of station." This is a strikingly brilliant, rich piece of colouring, and even beautiful in passages; but when we have said this we have said all. The key of effect is pitched so high that the artist has been unable to carry it out by proper gradation of the sea, which rises like a wall in perpendicular bands of unmeaning white beneath the sun. Nor does the characterisation of detail approach completion in other portions. We need not dwell upon Mr. Peter Graham's self-iteration in the rather empty pictures, "Cloud-land and Moor" (219) and "The Sea-Birds' Resting-Place" (447). Even in the better class of picture of the Scotch school we see too much of the paint, too much straining for effect, and a reliance on sketchy tricks of handling which obtrude the painter's cleverness between us and nature, and evades altogether the difficulty of sound modelling in broad graduated tones. In some, however, of the Scotch pictures placed this year on "the line," the false and flimsy pretentiousness is quite offensively obvious, and degenerates into coarse vulgarity. Mr. Oakes has more sentiment and more feeling for the picturesque than many of our landscapists, and he knows how to subordinate delicately painted detail to breadth of effect. There is, however, much conventionalism in the light and shade of the large picture, "The Woodland Road" (1400), and much false colour in his peculiar greens of foliage and sea in other works.

Several young artists (besides those reviewed in a former article) are coming well to the front, notably Messrs. Waterlow, Pickering, Aumonier, Richards, Colin-Hunter, H. Macallum, and Jay. "The Close of a Midsummer's Day" (267), by E. A. Waterlow, represents a view across a river or mere, its still surface reflecting the roseate after-glow, and a cottage on its rushy margin, except where float the broad leaves of the water-lily, or a man ferries a woman homewards among the rising mists of evening. There is here a recognition of the sentiment of the twilight hour, and the painting is appropriately broad and simple. "The Moated Grange" (616), by J. L. Pickering, contains a great deal of admirable realistic painting in the leafless trees that surround a lonely house, and in the sad sky that broods over it; but still more pathetic might have been got out of the subject. "A Suffolk Marsh" (221), by J. Aumonier, has breadth and unity, but it would be much more creditable to the artist if he were to seek to obtain these qualities in scenery less monotonous and uninteresting than that he affects. "Trebarwith Strand, Cornwall" (103), by W. J. Richards, shows excellent painting of the sea under sober effect of sky, and is therefore free from the exaggerated colouring often seen in pictures from the Cornish coast. We prefer Mr. Colin-Hunter in "The Village of Aroch" (552)—the effect is less forced than in the larger picture purchased from the Chantry bequest, and the liquidity of the sea is expressed with less paintiness. There is some over-insistence on the sky reflexes in "A Water Frolick" (32), by Hamilton Macallum; as a whole, however, the picture is delightfully fresh and brilliant, whilst the little naked urchins bathing from the boats form an amusing adjunct to the interest. Mr. Halswelle is more happy (as we have already remarked) in landscape than in his figure-picture. A view of "Medmenham" (401), looking across the river strewn with water-plants, and fringed with reeds or alders and more distant trees, with a well-painted sky of gathering rain-clouds, evinces perception rightly directed in the accordance between the landscape and the condition of the sky; but, even allowing for the intended effect, the tones generally are rather too black. "Drummond Hill, Fortingale, Perthshire" (286), by J. Smart, is very effective, and comparatively solid: we would only object that the shadow of the hill is rather varnishy and bituminous. Mr. Jay has probably been studying in one of the best French landscape schools. Of several good contributions the best—and it is one of the gems of the exhibition—is "Showery Weather: Normandy" (512); its luminosity and power—the wet, fresh, lustrous look of the scene after a shower—are extraordinary.

Returning to older favourites, it will suffice to say of two landscapes by Mr. Linnel, sen. (120 and 125), that the artist is about eighty-seven years of age. Mr. Leader maintains his reputation with "An English Hay-Field" (50) in his usual vein and almost his best manner: and in a more striking river

scene, with a less familiar effect—the slant rays of the setting sun tipping with gold the foliage and reeds of the bank, while night mists already gather in the shade; it is called "The Last Gleam" (964). Mr. Henry Moore displays his mastery of the sea in "By Stress of Weather Driven" (75), vessels running into harbour—the lowering slaty sky, the fierce wind, the volume of the racing "swell" that sweeps against the jetty telling of a terrific tempest outside. Few painters can express the weight and momentum, and the charge, ordered in disorder, of hurricane-impelled seas so truthfully as here. Another picture, "Calming Down" (116), is true and beautiful. Mr. Frank Walton is seen to advantage in "Grey Swamps and Pools: waste places of the Fern" (337). "The Lonely Tarn" (227), by Mr. G. E. Hering, is also a good example of the veteran painter. "The Matterhorn" (280), by Sir Robert Collier, is no amateur performance, though painted nominally by an amateur; on the contrary, among the works of professionals it ranks high for sound workmanship and varied reach of practised ability. Other commendable pictures are "Loading Sand in Langston Harbour" (138), by O. W. Wyllie; "August" (184), a large autumnal landscape by J. Clayton Adams; and "A Moonlight Night at Ploumanach, Brittany" (169), by F. W. Meyer. We scarcely know what to say of two fantastic landscape illustrations of the "Arabian Nights," by A. Goodwin; they are hardly amenable to criticism. We are in difficulty, again, with regard to Mr. Alfred Hunt's "Norwegian Midnight" (11), a fiord with a tall rigged vessel, a spit of land with a hut on the right, and distant serrated mountains, the whole under an effect as of afterglow from the scarcely sunken sun. If we criticise adversely we shall infallibly be told that we are ignorant of the phenomena of the long nights in these high latitudes—which is true enough. Yet, reasoning from nature's analogies and corresponding representations by Scandinavian artists, we should say that nothing can account for the muddiness of these purple and russet-brown clouds and this lumpy water; and surely no atmospheric condition could explain a nearly entire absence of aerial gradation. "Leafy June" (98)—probably a view in the valley of the Greta above Rokeby—is in the painter's usual speckled manner, and the foliage is unquestionably too pale and sickly for the time of year, as well as too formal in its masses. Mr. Hunt seems ambitious to see not only more than ordinary folk can see (which would be laudable enough), but more than an artist should see in nature. Lastly, we have Mr. Brett's "The Stronghold of the Seison (i.e., Saxon), and the Camp of the Kittywake" (643)—the town of Carnarvon viewed from the sands, where the sea birds strut or flutter, with the walls and turrets of the Edwardian fortress, and the upland fields behind them, and the formless clouds overhead all ablaze in the reddening rays of the declining sun. We have not reserved this picture as a *bonne bouche*, but because we have been somewhat afraid of it: we have regarded it dubiously and askant, as though we felt that it threatened an impending conflagration or an imminent fever. Nevertheless, it is not that the colouring is too strong, for mere pigment cannot approach the splendour of the intended exceptional effect in nature. Yet how is it that this glaring transparency—for it is that, and not a picture—has no real grandeur? How is it that with all this toilsome, resolute, and minute definition in every square inch, which should win our warmest sympathy, we yet find little subtlety or genuine refinement? How is it that with all this air of accuracy unchallengeable we yet suspect the result to be largely due to mechanical routine, and are more disposed to question its veracity—especially as regards the relations of its leading elements and its aspect as a whole—than that of almost any other picture in the exhibition? The answer is, we think, that the artist is the slave to artistic dogma. He has never discovered that we can only have a single impression of nature; we cannot look at all the details in a given view collectively and continuously, as we are almost compelled to do at this reflex reduced to a few square feet of flat canvas.

There are a few good pictures of still-life by Messrs. Muckley, Hindley, and others; but the most important are "For the King's Banquet" (235), by Mr. William Hughes, a well-painted, very rich composition of fruit, &c.; and a brilliant flower-piece (273), by Emma Elwin.

## ON THE SANDS AT SCHEVENINGEN.

The flat seacoast of Holland, if destitute of picturesque scenery, has its attractions for many visitors from inland towns seeking the refreshment of pure marine breezes with quiet and tolerably cheap living. The village of Scheveningen, not far from the Hague, is a favourite place of summer resort; and here it is that the artist, M. Blommers, has found a pleasing subject to delineate, which is reproduced in our Engraving. It is a little girl carrying her baby sister across the sands already flooded ankle-deep by the rising tide, as she hastens to rejoin the other child seated on dry ground beside the pair of sabots that she has temporarily cast off her wading feet. The attitude of this young person is vigorous but not ungraceful, and she has an air of courage and resolution worthy of a Dutch fisherman's daughter; while the infant's face is expressive of a delightful excitement, not wholly unmingled with fear of the great expanse of waters, but free from serious alarm. Indeed, they are both quite safe.

The Postmaster-General, we learn, has appointed Mr. T. G. Ramsay, who has for some years been the Assistant-Controller, to the situation of Controller of Post-Office Savings Banks, vacant by the decease of Mr. A. C. Thomson.

A distinguished service reward, vacant by the death of Deputy-Inspector-General Burke, has been awarded to Dr. Arthur Anderson, M.D., O.B., retired Inspector-General of Army Hospitals. Dr. Anderson served throughout the Crimean War and in the China War, and has received the Crimean War medal with four clasps, the Turkish medal, the China medal with clasp, and the Legion of Honour.

A banquet of a somewhat novel character was given at Birmingham on Friday night last week to the members of the educational profession of every creed and class by Dr. Heslop, the president of the Birmingham Philosophical Society, who desired in this way, as he explained in the course of the evening, to recognise the value of the work which teachers were doing, and enable them to know and respect each other and co-ordinate their work. The company, which numbered nearly 200 guests, included masters and mistresses of the schools on King Edward's foundation, the Midland Institute teachers, masters and mistresses of the Board schools, and of other public schools of the same class, representatives of higher schools and colleges, and representatives of the governing bodies of teaching institutions, such as the School Board, Sir Josiah Mason's Science College, the Grammar School, the School of Art, the Royal Society of Artists, of Scott's, Queen's, and Spring-hill Colleges, Salford Training College, the Proprietary School, the council of the Philosophical Society, and the Free Libraries. There were also present the Mayor (Alderman Jessie Collings) and the Mayoress, Mr. George Dixon, (chairman of the School Board), Mr. R. W. Dale, and Mr. Osmund Airy (Government Inspector of Schools).

## NEW BOOKS.

Corresponding in size with the importance of the subject, though not with the physical, so much as with the mental and moral, dimensions of the person most closely connected with it, the two large volumes entitled *The Government of M. Thiers*: from the French of M. Jules Simon (Sampson Low and Co.), contain a historical monograph which will no doubt remain, as it deserves to be, the authority and the reference for all who may hereafter, from time to time, have occasion to deal with the momentous period of French history from the capitulation of Paris on Jan. 28, 1871, to May 24, 1873, when M. Thiers sent in his resignation of the Presidency. That a separate, circumstantial, trustworthy account of all that took place during that memorable time should be put before the world was most desirable if not absolutely necessary; and that the work has been performed by him who was best qualified to do it not a living creature, probably, will be found to deny. At any rate, it was to M. Jules Simon that M. Thiers wrote, on May 18, 1873:—"I shall always remember the three years during which you have been to me a friend, a colleague on whom I could lean, and a fellow-worker of rarest capacity." And that expression of confidence, that acknowledgment of intimate fellowship, that evidence of unusual ability coupled with unusual opportunities, should be more than sufficient, if anybody were to require credentials. As for the translation, which is published anonymously, there is not much to say; it might perhaps have been better, as one might declare of any translation, but it might undoubtedly have been very much worse; and, since it is perfectly readable, and seems to have been accomplished with conscientious care, there is more reason to dissolve in thanks and compliments than to explode in a volley of hypercritical objections. Whoever does not find it good enough can make a personal trial of the original. The translation will no doubt be quite satisfactory to those who are in search of information, who wish to get a clear idea of facts, who desire to study the rights and the wrongs, the ins and outs, of a somewhat intricate and delicate business. Some parts of it have, of course, always been plain enough, rendered hideously distinct by a blaze of petroleum; but over others there has rested a cloud of obscurity, making the complications still more difficult to unravel. And it is gratifying to think that those who have been blundering in darkness over their entanglements may be enabled to get at the right end of the thread by means of the light held out to them by M. Jules Simon. The narrative begins with the story of the elections, which took place after the armistice, of M. Jules Simon's journey to Bordeaux, of the opposition he met with as delegate of the Government at Paris, and of the work done by the Assembly during the seventeen sessions it held at Bordeaux, where it "verified the election, formed the provisional Government, proclaimed the deposition of Napoleon the Third and his dynasty, voted the law on bills of exchange, appointed fifteen commissioners to report on the political, financial, industrial, and military situation of France, decided on Versailles as the provisional residence of the Assembly and the Government, and, finally, ratified the preliminaries of peace." It is impossible to read without emotion the sad tale of those preliminaries, the bases of that final treaty which "was discussed at Frankfurt during the insurrection of Paris, and voted at Versailles on May 20, 1871." But ere that date, there would come the fatal 18th of March, a day of tribulation and mourning, and woe, the day on which the Commune triumphed. But "the insurrection of the Commune, which triumphed on March 18, did not begin on that day. The same actors, with the same object, may be traced in all the disturbances in February and March, 1871, and again on Oct. 31 and Jan. 22." M. Simon, therefore, with considerable detail, sketches the antecedents as well as the actuality of the Communal Terror; and an awful series of sketches he produces, with the figure, however, of M. Thiers, intrepid, confident, certain of ultimate success, looming through the smoke and flame of fratricidal war, of Pandemonium broken loose. And this part of the narrative borrows a peculiar interest just now from its association with the name and fortunes of that M. Blanqui, who has lately occupied the public attention a great deal as the chosen candidate of a multitude for a seat among the deputies. The first volume ends with the defeat of the Commune, the cessation of the horrible conflict, when Marshal MacMahon, on May 28, announced in simple, dignified terms—"Paris is delivered. At four o'clock our soldiers took the last positions occupied by the insurgents. To-day the struggle is ended; order, labour, and security are about to arrive." But before that happy arrival could be regarded as much more than a dream, there was a great deal to be accomplished; and how it was accomplished the second volume is principally employed to show. The task was, fortunately, of the kind for which the genius of M. Thiers was peculiarly adapted, and it is in the second volume, therefore, that he takes more conspicuously the first, the commanding place, and is seen more plainly as the personal director, guiding the vessel with his own hands safely and triumphantly through the storm. The "work of legislation" and the "liberation of the territory," those are the themes of two out of the three chapters into which the second volume is divided, and they are themes with which the name of Thiers mixes as naturally and appropriately as, according to the advertisements, certain waters will mix with certain spirits. The other chapter is devoted to a very minute description of all that preceded and accompanied the resignation of the "liberator," who, when he retired from the Presidential eminence, probably increased rather than diminished his influence, his fame, and his popularity, not only in France, but throughout the world. He may be considered to have been happy both in the moment and in the manner of his retirement. At the conclusion of the volume M. Simon improves the occasion a little after the manner of the Preacher; but excuse, if it were needful, might be found in his nationality, to say nothing of the personal feelings under which he must have laboured at his work. How to speak of the style in which he "shows up" the Prussians for their sordid "requisitions" and for their abuse of the French language one hardly knows: it is certainly somewhat puerile, but it is certainly also very amusing. M. Rénan adopted a similar strain the other day when he took his seat in the Academy: so that it is, perhaps, the Gallic nature to be a little spiteful, and to pick small holes rather than none at all.

Modern ways of thinking and talking tend to modify the trepidation with which our fathers would have attacked the subject handled in the two formidable volumes entitled *Demonology and Devil-lore*: by Moncure Daniel Conway, M.A. (Chatto and Windus), a laborious and learned work which has grown out of a pamphlet contributed, in 1859, by the author, an American well known as a preacher and a writer, to the American "Tracts for the Times" upon "The Natural History of the Devil," and out of a series of lectures, prepared for the Royal Society, on Demonology. Whether this particular "ology" be likely to attract much attention in these days, when a general lukewarmness appears to have taken possession of most people in respect of such matters, is very doubtful; but there can be no doubt about the earnestness and thoroughness with which the author proceeded in the course of his investigations. No



wonder he grew appalled to find how, the more he worked the more he had to work, and the more he employed of handy material the more material seemed to increase around him; for his labours and researches led him on and on, zigzagging, and revolving, and wandering to and fro, through the inexhaustible fields, up the unscalable heights, down the bottomless descents, wherever the will-o'-the-wisp of mythology, pantheism, and superstition showed a tempting but illusive glimmer of light. He soon discovered, however, that an apparently overwhelming number of varieties might be referred to a finite number of types; so that by dealing with them in groups, each with a central, common fact from which there were countless radiations, he could make his task fairly manageable by directing his efforts towards the connecting point and testing its strength and weakness. His object may be best gathered from his own words. "The natural world," he says, "is overlaid by an unnatural religion, breeding bitterness around simplest thoughts, obstructions to science, estrangements not more reasonable than if they resulted from various notions of lunar figures—all derived from the devil-bequeathed dogma that certain beliefs and disbeliefs are of infernal instigation. Dogmas moulded in a fossil demonology make the foundation of institutions which divert wealth, learning, enterprise, to fictitious ends. It has not, therefore, been mere intellectual curiosity which has kept me working at this subject these many years, but an increasing conviction that the sequelæ of such superstitions are exercising a still formidable influence." The worst of it is that his book, if it be granted that its scope is altogether commendable (and many Christians will have a strong opinion to the contrary), is far above the reach, both from the literary and the pecuniary point of view, of the classes most likely to suffer from the evil which he is anxious to remove. His elaborate lectures, so far as they are salutary, are unnecessary, one would think, for the enlightened, who are, for the most part, the well to do, and beyond the understanding as well as the means of the unenlightened, who are, for the most part, the poor. Let nobody expect from the volumes anything of a sensational and thrilling description, such as the title might lead the ordinary reader to expect; the matter is certainly interesting enough and occasionally entertaining and even laughter-moving, but the writer's tone is almost invariably cold, argumentative, deliberative, judicial. He is careful to explain at the outset that "it is necessary to distinguish between the Demon and the Devil, though for some purposes they must be mentioned together," that in his work "the word Devil is limited" to a conception implying "love of evil for its own sake;" that "Deity and Demon are forms of the same word," and that "the latter has simply suffered degradation by the conventional use of it to designate the less beneficent powers and qualities, which originally inhered in every deity, after they were detached from these and separately personified." The volumes may now be left for the examination of all whom they may seem to concern, with the remark, however, that there are many curious illustrations, that there is an index, and that persons to whom the mysteries of the Christian religion are unspeakably sacred and awful must prepare themselves for a mode of treatment not much more reverential than that which they would themselves employ in dealing with Buddhism or Mohammedanism.

Evidence bearing upon the question whether Shakespeare "was a clayver man" or not is scarcely required at the present day; else the affirmative side might be supported with the weight of authority belonging to the volume entitled *An Accomplished Gentleman*, by Julian Sturgis (William Blackwood and Sons), a volume in which the author not only exhibits unmistakably his own belief in the great bard but introduces a character who is clearly of opinion that a course of Shakespeare is something more than a liberal education. The very story—in so far as it is a love story—seems to have been suggested (unconsciously, no doubt) by that of Romeo and Juliet. In the beginning of it only, however; the continuance is happily not quite so tragic, nor is the conclusion at all lugubrious. Early in the story we are introduced to a young fellow, who, having just been jilted by a cruel maid, comes, with his heart in a very tender state, upon a lovely young girl lying "almost at his feet, where the shade lay lightly on the turf," and straightway his fate is sealed. Does not this remind the reader somewhat more than faintly of the way in which Romeo, fresh from capricious Rosalind, came suddenly beneath the influence of Juliet's charms? But, though the volume contains a pretty love story gracefully told, it is not upon the tale of love that the author has expended the principal part of his labour; the tale of love is but episodic, slight of plot, and barren of notable incident. The author has bestowed his pains, with excellent effect, chiefly upon various sketches of character and upon descriptions of Venetian life and scenery. The sketches are remarkable for diversity, nicety of discrimination, originality of conception, delicacy of touch, strokes of wit and humour; and the descriptions are marvels of minute elaboration and brilliant colouring. The reader is far more likely to be impressed with the exquisite workmanship than with the richness and intrinsic value of the materials. Some of the characters are handled after a fashion which removes them from the category of sketches and elevates them to the rank of almost perfect studies; and among those characters the most prominent is naturally the "accomplished gentleman" after whom the book is named. That he resembles nobody hitherto depicted by satirical writers cannot be truthfully affirmed; but it is doubtful whether his characteristics, among which sublimely unconscious selfishness, combined with real refinement, is glaringly conspicuous, have ever before been handled with so much quiet force and exhibited in so many different lights. La Bruyère himself might have drawn a more powerful but could not have produced a more truthful, contemptible, and at the same time amusing portrait of the intensely selfish man, as he is daily to be met with in society, deluding not only himself but others also—good, purblind souls!—into a belief that he is rather a self-sacrificing martyr than an unconscionable egotist. And if the reader should find him becoming, after a while, an intolerable bore, this is only what would happen in real life as soon as the true state of the case was understood, and bears witness to the verisimilitude of the author's treatment. The Venetian Countess is a very picturesque figure, coming to the reader's relief at times when the scene threatens dullness; and the duel between the Italian captain and the young English lord gives an opportunity, promptly and skilfully turned to account, of hitting off with a few graphic touches some peculiar traits of many-sided humanity. That the young lord—who is represented as a sort of cross between the "Mr. Foker" of Thackeray and the "Young Bailey" of Dickens—is a fair sample of his class is not so probable as that he is an extravagant creature of the author's imagination. On the whole, it may be affirmed that the book is more interesting taken piecemeal than in its entirety, as a collection of fragments than as a continuous story—as a specimen of literary workmanship than as an example of constructive art. Divide it into compartments, and in each there is a gem.

No subject seems to come amiss to some writers, as is testified in the pages of *Sweet Sleep*, by Charles J. Dunphie

(Tinsley Brothers), wherein the author discourses, after an easy, flowing, chatty fashion, and in a spirit partly of playful cynicism and partly of genial good-humour, about "everything and something else." And languages appear to be to him a matter of as much, or almost as much, indifference as subjects. At any rate, he is evidently more or less familiar with certain ancient as well as modern tongues, besides his own mother-tongue; and the apparent facility with which he rhymes in Latin renders it not improbable that, had fate or inclination driven him in that direction, he might have successfully occupied the line vacated by the late celebrated "Father Prout." The contents of the volume, though no information upon the point is conveyed in the manner generally or frequently adopted, read as if they were a collection of light contributions, prose and verse, thrown off from time to time to meet the requirements of some newspaper which keeps a limited amount of space for the entertainment of its more volatile readers; and it would be absurd, of course, to look for much substance or any depth in the necessarily short and careless essays contributed under such circumstances. A pleasant tone, an occasional happy hit, an original remark from time to time, one or two pieces of drollery, something old set in a new light, or an exposition of a few "things not generally known"—this is almost more than can be expected. The author's own estimate of his own productions is modest to the verge almost of affectation, for he professes to omit some delightful and instructive information, expressly because "it would have no proper place in this volume, whose end, both at the first and now, was and is to set the Reader asleep." However, even if the tendency of the book should be to bring on sleep, anybody of experience in book-reading would bear witness that many works of transcendent merit have that same tendency. A great deal depends upon "the man and the hour," or rather upon the reader and the hour: there are persons who, in the watches of the night, have succumbed under the soporific influence of Milton's "Paradise Lost" and Mill's "Political Economy," which have both been pronounced by competent authorities considerably "above the average." On the other hand, "Sweet Sleep," though not to be placed in the same category with either of the two famous works just mentioned, may be found to fail in its professed object; and, whilst it pleases some readers and interests others, may keep them all wide awake, to the author's great vexation and disappointment, by causing, not somnolency, but antagonism, which has by no means the property attributed to poppies. For it is quite possible to conceive that the author, even when he pleases by his manner and interests by his subject, may rouse opposition by the perversity, as it will probably seem, of his views.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

### INTELLECTUAL MOVEMENT OF GERMANY (1766-89).

Professor Carl Hillebrand began his third lecture on Monday, May 26, by commenting on the new German literature produced in the early part of the eighteenth century, written in a half foreign, pedantic, unwieldy language, and on the simpler and more unpretending of the sentimental novels, idylls, and satires, imitations of our Thomson and Richardson rather than of Racine and Molière, yet interesting, as faithfully reflecting home life. The national spirit was greatly revived by the Seven Years' War, which developed a German hero in Frederick and a Tyrtæus in Gleim. The generation which then produced Klopstock, Wieland, and Lessing was manly and robust. Klopstock, studying English models, in "The Messiah," was said to have given his country a "Paradise Lost." He was deeply influenced by a religious spirit. Wieland, on the contrary, was rationalistic and cosmopolitan—imbued with tendencies derived from Voltaire and Shaftesbury. Klopstock gave the language strength and freedom; Wieland created an easy, natural, elegant prose, and taught philosophy to go alone. To Lessing was reserved the office of emancipating German literature from the thralldom of foreign pedantic laws. He combined the idealism of Klopstock with the realism of Wieland, and claimed perfect toleration for theology, philosophy, and literature. To this time also belongs Winckelmann, whose "History of Art" Professor Hillebrand described as a noble system of æsthetics, and then discussed the points at issue respecting poetry and art between Winckelmann and Lessing, which led to the latter's immortal disquisition on the "Laokoön." Herder was declared to be the great philosophic prophet of the century. He was much influenced by the French Encyclopédistes and Rousseau, and ardently carried on the reaction begun by Lessing; claiming for philosophy, art, and literature a return to nature, and self-government for genius. His works are highly suggestive contributions to German thought, but remarkable for variety rather than for method. He planned much, but executed little.

### INFLUENCE OF PARTY SPIRIT ON HISTORY.

Professor J. R. Seeley, in beginning his second lecture on Tuesday, May 26, commented on the want of vitality of the study of English history in our schools and universities through the predominance of the ancient languages and the preparation for the learned professions, adding that it was mainly through questions relating to some interesting periods or topics that it had been kept alive. Other parts of history, as well as that of the Continent, were greatly neglected. While admitting the advantages of party organisation in relation to legislation and government, he deprecated party spirit being made retrospective and influencing history, and pointed out the error of imagining that the Cavaliers and Roundheads, the Whigs and Tories, and the Pittites and Foxites contended with the same principles and for the same objects as the modern Conservatives and Liberals. History is paralysed when dominated by party spirit; and totally different views are taken of three great periods in our history—the Reformation, the conflict with the Stuarts, and the French Revolutionary War by ardent partisans. Thus no impartial independent opinion of the various actors and events of those times can be obtained, either through the want of dispassionate knowledge of facts or biased treatment of them. Lord Stanhope even asserted that the modern Conservatives represent the old Whigs, and that the modern Liberals have replaced the Tories. We smile at the transparent partiality of French authors like Michelet, while we are equally biased by our feelings. The saying, "Old friends with new faces" is not true in regard to history. The same conflict has not always gone on. Every age has its idiosyncrasies; and to be profitable, history should be studied with the strictest impartiality—party spirit being utterly excluded—in the same manner as in natural science. We should not, then, rest content with our ignorance of the real character of great men, such as Oliver Cromwell or William III., through regarding them solely from a Whig or Tory point of view; and we should be preserved from arrogantly dogmatizing in our ignorance.

### CHEMICAL DISSOCIATION.

Professor Dewar, F.R.S., in his fifth and concluding lecture, on Thursday, May 29, resumed his illustrations of the phenomena of dissociation, by showing that carbonic acid gas, and other chemically stable bodies, may be decomposed at

temperatures below that at which they are formed. As fluids produce vapours far below their boiling point, so also constituents of compounds may exist as vapours far below the temperature at which they ultimately decompose. Thus Faraday showed that gold leaf is amalgamated by the vapour of mercury, which is volatile below the freezing point of water. The hydrate of chlorine in closed tubes is a crystalline body at the freezing point. When the pressure is removed by exposure to the atmosphere, the chlorine boils off; but the hydrate may be kept solid, by the pressure of its own chlorine, far above the freezing point. It was shown that when air is passed through a solution of bi-carbonate of potash, carbonic acid is removed, till the neutral carbonate is formed, although atmospheric air is chemically inert. Other bodies, such as sulphides and acetates, behave in a similar way. It was also explained that the vapour of a fluid which exists in a vacuum must in air get up the pressure of its vapour. In a vacuum, this pressure is attained almost instantly; but in air, time is required. The stability is not complete until the vapour pressure is attained, otherwise no volatile liquid could be kept in a stoppered bottle. It was also shown, in various ways, that many chemical compounds are decomposed by the mere presence of another substance, either by causing variation in the atmospheric pressure, or by introducing compressed air, as in the case of the ebullition of water. The Professor said that the limit between chemical combination is difficult to define, but the changes, as optically shown in curves, are symmetrical, and when they are abrupt, the presence of other bodies may be inferred. He also explained how exaggerated statements may be given of the high temperatures produced by chemical combinations, and he showed, by elaborate apparatus, how Bunsen proved that when water is formed by sending an electric spark through a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen, the temperature is only half that required by theory. A series of explosions occur instead of one only. M. H. Ste. Claire Deville also, to whom we are chiefly indebted for facts in this department of science, by means of a platinum water aspirator with a very minute orifice, was enabled to draw off gases from any part of a flame or furnace, and to show that free gases, such as oxygen, hydrogen, and carbonic oxide, exist where the heat is greatest.

### THE COLOUR-SENSE IN INSECTS.

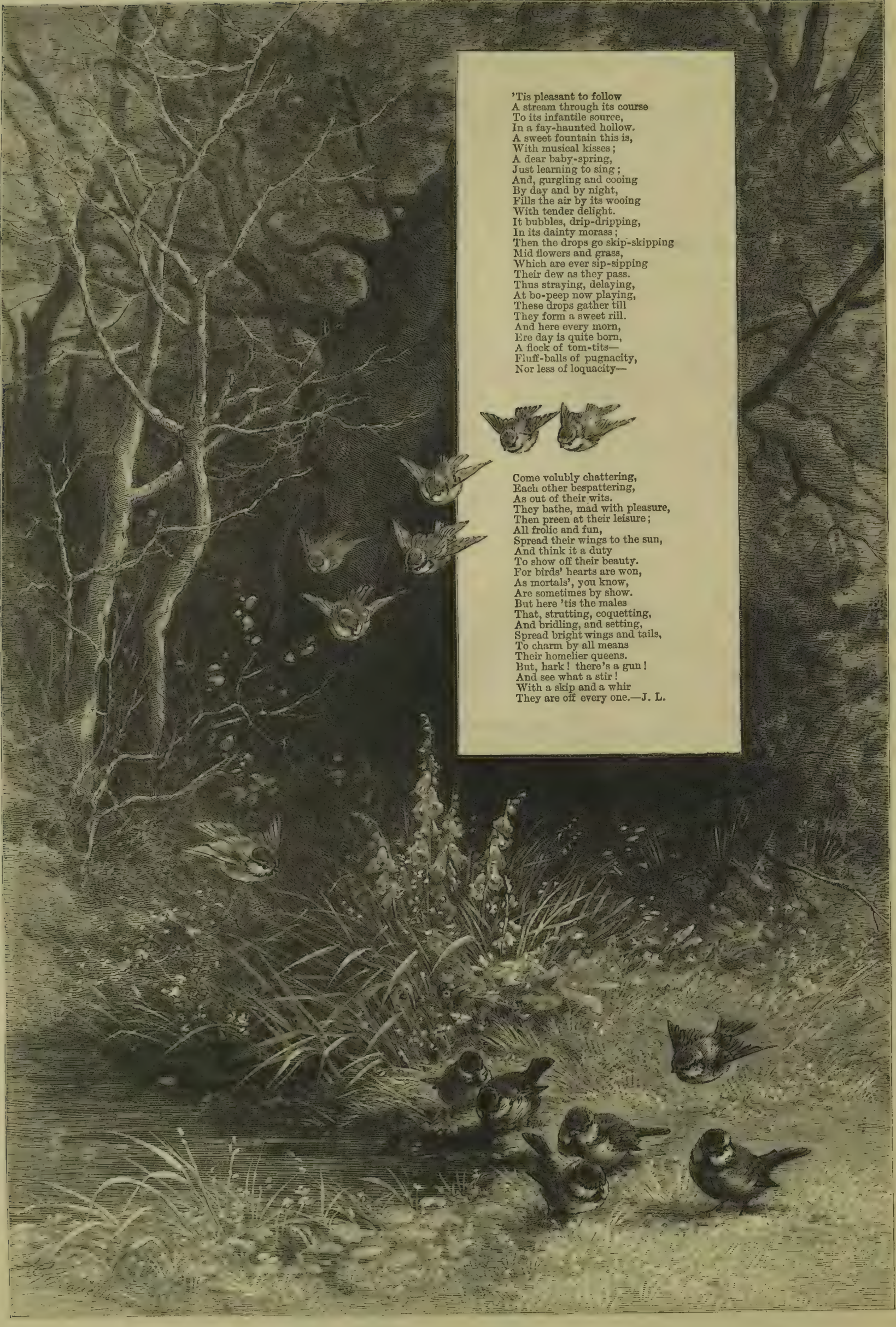
Mr. Grant Allen, the author of an essay on "The Colour-Sense: its Origin and Development," gave the discourse on Friday evening, May 30. After noticing the probable absence of all bright-coloured flowers and insects in the world whose fauna and flora have been preserved in the primary rocks, he thought it might be inferred that no animals then possessed a colour-sense, since there were few or no coloured objects for its exercise. He then traced the development of that sense in insects to the gradual growth of entomophilous flowers. All parts of plants in which oxidation is taking place may display brilliant pigments other than green, especially near the floral organs. Flowers exhibiting this tendency in a high degree would attract the eyes of insects, and so gain easier fertilisation; while, conversely, such insects would best discover the pollen and honey. Thus nascent colour in flowers, and the nascent colour-sense in insects, would develop side by side till they reached their present high point of perfection. But not only would a power to discriminate different hues arise in the process of evolution, but a taste for bright tints would also arise in the insect consciousness. This taste, actively shown in their preferring beautiful mates, is especially visible among flower-haunting insects. Thus the lepidoptera exhibit the brightest tints of all, and next to them rank the rose-chafers, the anthophilous diptera, and other tribes of like habit. The lecturer combated the idea that such selective preference transcends the faculties of insects, and adduced various other facts leading up to a similar conclusion. Certain species and genera have been proved, by Müller's observations, to possess greater æsthetic sensibility than others; and the facts of mimicry give good evidence that insects notice comparatively minute distinctions of colour, form, and ornamental markings. The spots and lines on entomophilous flowers, which act as honey-guides to bees, also show that insects notice varieties of colouration. Finally, Mr. Allen commented on the immensely large proportion of what we consider beauty in the external world is due to the colour-sense in insects. The discourse was illustrated with many beautiful diagrams.

### SWIFT AS A POLITICIAN.

Professor Henry Morley, in beginning his second lecture on Saturday last, May 31, recurred to the injurious effect upon Swift's character and conduct produced by the deprivation in his early life of the wholesome influence of family life under parental guidance, and by the consciousness of coming insanity. His great intellectual energy, self-assertion, and ambition were accompanied by an earnest sense of religion; and it was to his intense craving for personal affection that his unwise arrangements with Esther Johnson may be ascribed. Their almost lifelong Platonic attachment prevented her accepting offers of marriage, yet she cheerfully accepted her anomalous position like a true-hearted woman. In Swift's writings wit rather than wisdom predominates; yet an under-current of deep feeling is generally to be found. As an illustration, the Professor read his satirical "Meditation upon a Broomstick, after the style and manner of the Hon. Robert Boyle's Meditations." Swift's regarding gross political corruption and intrigue as unavoidable and venial may be ascribed to his early intercourse with Sir William Temple, soured by public ingratitude, and to his own experience of party life. He began his career in 1701 as a Whig; a new Parliament had been elected, with a Tory majority; Princess Anne's last surviving child was dead, and there was some prospect of the restoration of the Stuarts; Swift then produced, on behalf of the King and his Government, his clever pamphlet entitled "Dissensions in Athens and Rome," in which he portrays the leading Whigs: Somers as Aristides, Halifax as Pericles, Portland as Phocion, and Orford as Themistocles. The work created a great sensation. Swift's going over to the Tories, for which he was termed a turncoat, between 1708 and 1710, Professor Morley added as much to his zeal for the Church, upon which the Whigs looked coldly, as to his vanity at his kind and flattering reception by Harley and his colleagues. In conclusion, the Professor commented on Swift's "Tale of a Tub," published in 1704, which he characterised as a playful story with an earnest religious purpose, and as dealing with the philosophy of clothes, containing the germ of Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus." How the Father by his will (the Bible) directs his sons, Peter (the Church of Rome), Martin (the Lutherans and the Church of England), and John (the Calvinistic Presbyterians and Dissenters), respecting their coats, and how Peter overlaid the coats with ornament, how Martin reduced the ornaments but kept the coat, and how John tore up his coat by violently tearing off the additions, was described in a highly graphic manner.

Professor Hillebrand will give his two concluding lectures on the Intellectual Movement of Germany on Tuesday and Thursday next, June 10 and 12. On Friday next Mr. F. J. Bramwell will give a discourse on the "Thunderer" Gun Explosion, with which the season will close.



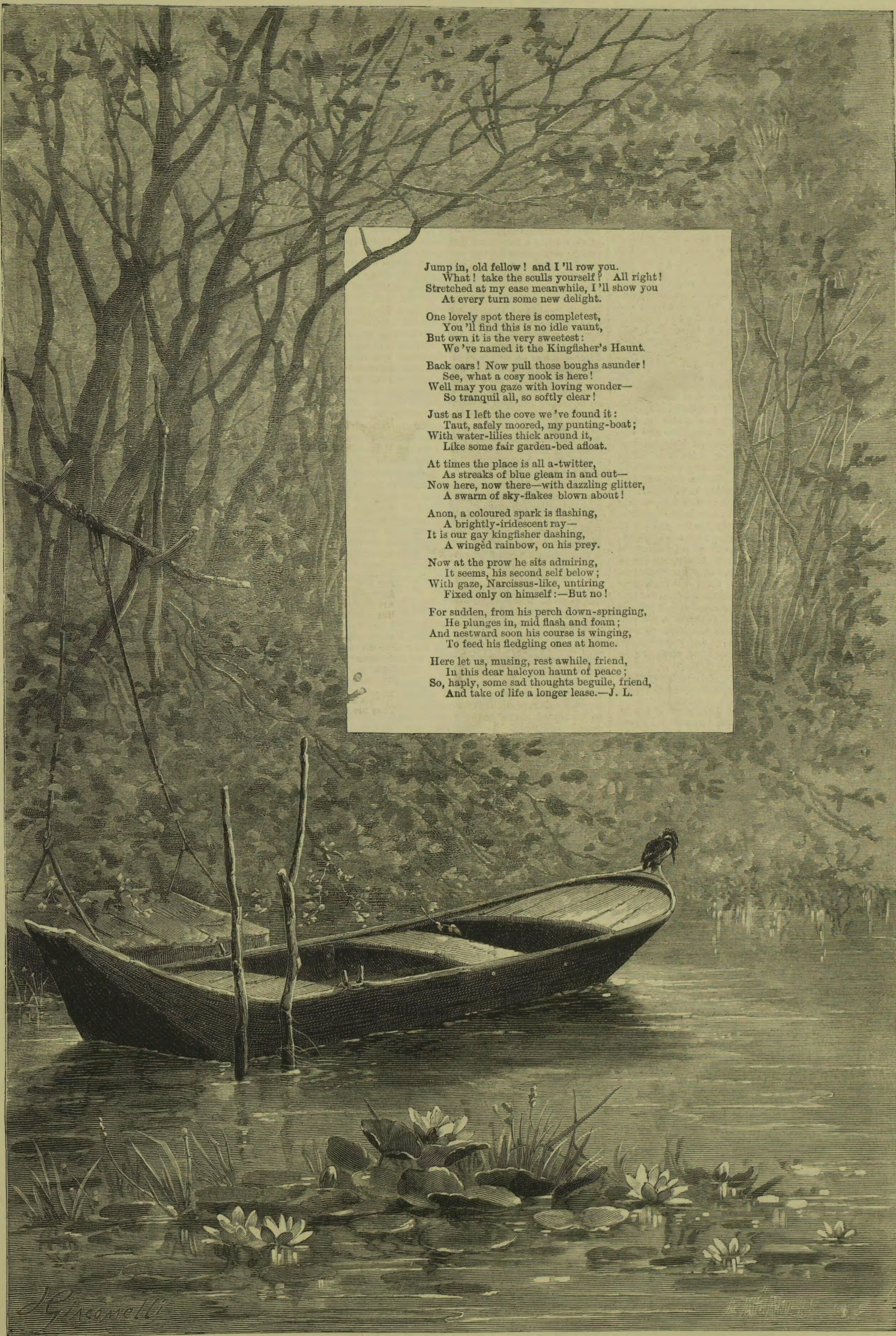


'Tis pleasant to follow  
A stream through its course  
To its infantile source,  
In a fay-haunted hollow.  
A sweet fountain this is,  
With musical kisses;  
A dear baby-spring,  
Just learning to sing;  
And, gurgling and cooing  
By day and by night,  
Fills the air by its wooing  
With tender delight.  
It bubbles, drip-dripping,  
In its dainty morass;  
Then the drops go skip-skippping  
Mid flowers and grass,  
Which are ever sip-sipping  
Their dew as they pass.  
Thus straying, delaying,  
At bo-peep now playing,  
These drops gather till  
They form a sweet rill.  
And here every morn,  
Ere day is quite born,  
A flock of tom-tits—  
Fluff-balls of pugnacity,  
Nor less of loquacity—



Come volubly chattering,  
Each other bespattering,  
As out of their wits.  
They bathe, mad with pleasure,  
Then preen at their leisure;  
All frolic and fun,  
Spread their wings to the sun,  
And think it a duty  
To show off their beauty.  
For birds' hearts are won,  
As mortals' you know,  
Are sometimes by show.  
But here 'tis the males  
That, strutting, coquetting,  
And bridling, and setting,  
Spread bright wings and tails,  
To charm by all means  
Their homelier queens.  
But, hark! there's a gun!  
And see what a stir!  
With a skip and a whirl  
They are off every one.—J. L.





Jump in, old fellow! and I'll row you.  
What! take the sculls yourself? All right!  
Stretched at my ease meanwhile, I'll show you  
At every turn some new delight.

One lovely spot there is completest,  
You'll find this is no idle vaunt,  
But own it is the very sweetest:  
We've named it the Kingfisher's Haunt.

Back oars! Now pull those boughs asunder!  
See, what a cosy nook is here!  
Well may you gaze with loving wonder—  
So tranquil all, so softly clear!

Just as I left the cove we've found it:  
Taut, safely moored, my punting-boat;  
With water-lilies thick around it,  
Like some fair garden-bed afloat.

At times the place is all a-twitter,  
As streaks of blue gleam in and out—  
Now here, now there—with dazzling glitter,  
A swarm of sky-flakes blown about!

Anon, a coloured spark is flashing,  
A brightly-iridescent ray—  
It is our gay kingfisher dashing,  
A winged rainbow, on his prey.

Now at the prow he sits admiring,  
It seems, his second self below;  
With gaze, Narcissus-like, untiring  
Fixed only on himself:—But no!

For sudden, from his perch down-springing,  
He plunges in, mid flash and foam;  
And nestward soon his course is winging,  
To feed his fledgling ones at home.

Here let us, musing, rest awhile, friend,  
In this dear halcyon haunt of peace;  
So, haply, some sad thoughts beguile, friend,  
And take of life a longer lease.—J. L.

THE KINGFISHER'S HAUNT.



## LIFE OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.

The fourth but not the concluding volume of Mr. Theodore Martin's *Life of his Royal Highness the late Prince Consort* has been published by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. It seems there is to be a fifth volume relating the last two years of his life. In the third, which appeared at Christmas, 1877, we had the narrative of his Royal Highness's public and private occupations during the two years of the Crimean War, from the spring of 1854 to the settlement of peace in the summer of 1856, and to the end of that year. The present instalment of the work contains the details of Court society and more intimate domesticity, of correspondence and conversations on political affairs, and of several visits to provincial towns upon occasions of local interest, throughout the three years 1857, 1858, and 1859. To readers who are acquainted with contemporary history the dates here mentioned will at once suggest some highly interesting events. These were the Indian Sepoy Mutiny, and the re-conquest of India; the French invasion panic, occasioned by the completion of a fortified naval arsenal at Cherbourg, and further stimulated by the insolence of some French officers after the Orsini plot; the overthrow of Lord Palmerston's first Administration; and the French-Sardinian war against Austria for the assertion of Italian independence. Those important transactions, which left abiding results in the permanent condition of the British Empire and of Continental Europe, were naturally watched by Prince Albert with great anxiety. He was concerned about them, in the first instance, for the sake of this country and the Queen's Government; and, secondly, for their apprehended effects upon the balance of power among foreign nations. It is not true, indeed, that his partiality for the family group of German-Protestant Princes with which he was connected by the ties of birth and kindred ever took precedence of his dutiful regard for the interests of the British Crown. But his German political education, with the continued instructions of Baron Stockmar and the late King Leopold of Belgium, had a marked effect upon his way of dealing with English politics. He was led always to seek the fullest exercise of the Royal prerogative, especially with reference to foreign policy, and to diplomatic and military business. The frequent direct interference of the Queen and her husband in these matters, not only by dictating to the Ministry what they should do, but also by important private discussions with the Emperor Napoleon and other Sovereigns, could not be otherwise than embarrassing to the responsible members of the Cabinet. Lord Palmerston, it was well known, frankly and openly protested against this practice, and the late Lord Derby is not supposed to have liked it any better, nor did Lord John Russell in his heart approve of it. The general tendency of the Prince Consort's political ideas was to magnify the external importance of the British Empire, and to assert its right to a large share of authority in the affairs of the Continent, particularly in antagonism to that of Russia. He thought comparatively little of reforms in our home Government; and, with all his benevolent activity for the welfare of the working classes, and his interest in arts and manufactures, he never thoroughly entered into the spirit of an industrial and commercial nation. The colonies, and the processes of emigration and settlement there, engaged none of his attention. Nor did he conceive of India otherwise than a British protectorate of vast populations, to be ruled with philanthropic views towards their advancement in civilisation. It is, perhaps, impossible for any person of Continental education, though long resident in England, to comprehend the idea of this country's true mission, by way of commerce and colonisation, in the more distant regions of the globe, and our comparative indifference to the rivalries of the several European States. Prince Albert could not at all understand the Manchester School of his day, which possessed a certain measure of truth, and he was so much the less enlightened.

The protracted discussions, after the Treaty of Peace in 1856, with regard to the settlement of the Danubian Principalities, Wallachia and Moldavia, now jointly forming the independent State of Roumania, were extremely troublesome. Russia and France thought it expedient to facilitate the union of those provinces, while Austria and England were irreconcilably opposed to that consummation. This led to a certain estrangement between France and England, which was, perhaps, too severely regarded by the Prince Consort. He suspected that the Emperor Napoleon had designs upon the Rhine, and that he meant to prepare for their execution by quarrelling with Austria and breaking up the Germanic Confederation. This opinion was shared by Lord Clarendon, but not by Lord Palmerston; and it seems to have continued, long after the adjustment of the Treaty of 1856, to influence the views entertained here at Court with regard to other actions of Napoleon III., more especially his intervention on behalf of Italy. Prince Albert, like most of the Germans, felt little or no sympathy with the cause of Italian nationality, which Napoleon III. had most sincerely at heart, and to which Lord Palmerston also was ardently desirous to lend some effectual aid. The three years comprised in the narrative here set before us witnessed many fluctuations, and fluctuations both of political and of personal sentiment; while the Emperor of the French repeatedly succeeded, by the exercise of his winning persuasiveness, in removing whatever disagreeable impressions were entertained of his conduct. The Prince Consort had an interview with him at Boulogne. After which the Emperor and Empress came, in August, 1857, to visit the Queen and Prince at Osborne, and they were all greatly pleased with one another. The Prince's report of their conversations upon the most important topics of the day, which will be found in this volume, is of much historical interest. It shows that the Emperor Napoleon frankly avowed his disposition to seize the earliest opportunity for making considerable alterations in the territorial distribution of Europe as fixed in 1815, but that he earnestly desired to preserve his English alliance. The Queen and Prince, a few days after this visit, ran over in their yacht to Cherbourg, to look at the new docks, breakwater, and fortifications of that French naval port, which made her Majesty, she says, "very unhappy." We regret that Mr. Theodore Martin should have permitted this expression of the Queen's temporary alarm or uneasiness to appear in print, which seems not quite worthy of our Sovereign's position, and is calculated to perpetuate an unjust and mischievous apprehension of hostility from France. Nor is it altogether consistent with the profuse demonstrations of friendship, and even of warm personal affection, towards the Emperor and Empress, with which they were greeted at Osborne; and we must say that, if there was a lack of sincere goodwill on either side, it was not because the Emperor neglected to give our Court the most abundant assurances of his profound regard. Only, he would not consent finally to surrender his cherished schemes of Continental reformation, involving a scarcely concealed purpose of overthrowing the Austrian dominion in Italy, to which Prince Albert's German sentiments could not be indifferent. A twelvemonth later, Aug. 4, 1858, when her Majesty and the Prince Consort, upon the Emperor's invitation, paid a second visit to Cherbourg, and were received with great pomp and festivity by the Emperor himself, the crisis of his Italian policy was rapidly approaching. He had then just met Count Cavour at Plombières, and

had privately arranged to carry out an effectual military intervention. It is certain that nothing was farther from the wish of Napoleon III., at this or any other period, than to provoke a war between France and Great Britain; yet he must have felt conscious of a risk of doing so by the adventurous step he had then resolved to take. He was also painfully aware of the vehement anger which had been excited against him in England by the ill-advised official publication of addresses from officers of the French army, some few of which, upon the occasion of the Orsini assassination plot, threatened vengeance for the toleration of such murderous conspirators in this country. He knew that this outburst of popular indignation had caused the downfall of Lord Palmerston's Government when it brought in a measure for the reform of the criminal law with a view to punishing that class of foreign conspirators amongst us. These considerations, which the Queen and Prince Albert likewise bore in mind during their visit to Cherbourg in 1858, produced a mutual feeling of restrained confidence between the French and English Sovereigns. Their meeting upon that occasion, though outwardly complacent, was not one of cordial friendship, and probably did more harm than good to international amity. We cannot doubt that the Prince Consort endeavoured to make the best of the situation in the interest of peace. But he had, by this time, conceived a strong dislike to the Emperor's views for the future of Europe, and he set himself beforehand against every step towards their realisation.

In this state of mind his Royal Highness found himself, when the Italian question was fairly raised in 1859, incapable of exercising a beneficial influence over the negotiations for its pacific settlement by the proposed Congress. His attitude was purely obstructive; but he did not, as the French Emperor and the Italians then fancied, engage with King Leopold and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg in German intrigues to defeat the liberation of Italy. All that he did was to urge upon the Prince Regent of Prussia (the present Emperor of Germany) that the Germans should be prepared to defend the Rhine, in case of a French attack there following upon the defeat of Austria in Lombardy. It was evident that this preparation of defensive war on the part of Germany was likely to pass into an active participation of the Austrian defence beyond the line of the Mincio; as the Quadrilateral of fortresses there, Mantua, Verona, Peschiera, and Legnano, had been pronounced an object of concern to the German States. The compromise of Villafranca, after the French victory of Midsummer Day, was therefore in some measure due to the efforts which had been made to alarm the German Princes, and especially the ruler of Prussia. But it was never the Prince Consort's intention that Prussia and all Germany should be drawn into the war for the maintenance of Austrian dominion in Italy. On the contrary, he earnestly recommended the Prussian Government to declare that it would make no sacrifices for that object, and he rather admired the conduct of Sardinia in boldly risking its existence for the Italian national cause. Still, he looked with a stern disapprobation upon the part the Emperor Napoleon had played in the complicated revolutionary transaction, which he saw proceeding, with an irresistible development of new forces, to a grander result than he was then able to foresee. The Prince, however, altogether failed to comprehend the real case of Italy, and almost the last page of this volume bears his "tormented" confession of inability to understand its true bearings. He says, "There lies so much unrighteousness at the root of the whole business, in the frightful oppression of the Italians formerly, in the government of the Pope, and in the recent war against Austria, that, to whichever side we turn, we can descry no moral and legal solution of the difficulty." This was the proper view of a perfectly conscientious political moralist, taking into account merely the conventional and official responsibilities of the regular European Governments. But the problem had to be solved, in a manner quite agreeable to the highest moral principle, by the entirely revolutionary agency of an Italian popular movement, in the Lombard Duchies, in Tuscany, and in Romagna, spontaneously voting for annexation to Piedmont, followed by the revolutionary crusade of Garibaldi, and the Sicilian and Neapolitan insurrections, till the new Kingdom of Italy arose to satisfy the aspirations of national independence. Prince Albert, with all his refined intelligence and soundness of political doctrine, ever lacked faith in the people, and in the self-conscious power of a nation's life; which is scarcely to be wondered at in him, for he was born and bred a petty German Prince, though a most accomplished and estimable man.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The firm of Ricordi, of Milan, and Regent-street, London, has recently issued some interesting publications, among which are two posthumous works by Rossini—"La Corona d'Italia," and "Petite Polka Chinoise." The first is an arrangement for the pianoforte of a "Fanfare," composed as an offering to King Victor Emmanuel, in gratitude for the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Italy. It was played for the first time last November at Rome, on the occasion of the return of King Humbert and his Queen. It is a spirited piece, with very animated rhythm, in three-eight time. The polka is another of the many works left by Rossini in manuscript at his death. It is full of quaint and piquant gaiety, and forms a brilliant pianoforte piece.

Messrs. Ricordi are continuing their remarkably cheap editions of classical sacred works and operas. To the former have been added Cherubini's Requiem in D minor (for male voices), and Mercadante's mass, clearly and neatly printed and engraved, at the price of eightpence—to the operatic series, Pergolesi's "La Serva Padrona," a favourable specimen of the older Italian school that was very celebrated in its day. The new number of the cheap "Biblioteca del Pianista"—issued by the same publishers—comprises Joseph Czerny's useful work "Il Maestro di Pianoforte," revised and with additions by R. Vitali.

Messrs. Ricordi have also published two transcriptions for the pianoforte by Liszt, on themes by Verdi—the first and more important, based on subjects from this composer's latest opera, "Aida;" the other a less elaborate arrangement of the "Agnus Dei" from the "Mazzoni Requiem." The piece first named is a highly effective fantasia in the brilliant and ornate style; the second being—necessarily—of a more serious tone, and a less degree of difficulty.

"Shine, Silver Moon," duet, and "Ella," song, are two pleasing vocal compositions by Franz Abt, whose name is a guarantee for something far better than the average style of such pieces. Messrs. Duff and Stewart are the publishers: from whom we have also "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," an effective song in the declamatory style, and "Sabbath," an impressive sacred song, both by W. O. Levey; "Première Grande Valse," by Madame Oury, a brilliant dance piece for the pianoforte by an eminent pianist; "Chanson Allemande," "Revue Militaire," "Intermezzo," and "La Fête au Village," characteristic pianoforte pieces by G. Bachman.

"A Name in the Sand" and "Solitude" are two expressive

songs by Berthold Tours, published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., whose cheap series of trios and other pieces of part-music for female voices has reached sixty numbers and is still in course of publication. The contents consist of classical compositions by the great masters and contributions by living composers.

"The Organist's Quarterly Journal" (Novello, Ewer, and Co.) has entered on its sixth volume, the second number of which (part 42) being the issue of this month. The contents are, as usual, of varied interest, consisting of a "Prelude for the Diapasons," by T. L. Forbes; an "Alla Marcia Funebre," by R. Succo, of Berlin; a Postlude, by S. R. Coles; "Four short introductory Voluntaries," by A. Johnson; and a "Postlude," by H. C. Cole—all of which are well written, with evident practical knowledge of the instrument for which they are intended.

"An Introduction to Form and Instrumentation, for the Use of Beginners in Composition," by W. A. Barrett, is published by Rivingtons. This excellent little handbook is well calculated to serve its intended purposes, as a preparation for the study of larger works on the same subjects, and as a help to the comprehension of the means by which musical effects are produced. The several divisions treat, concisely and clearly, of the varieties of form in musical composition, and of the nature of orchestral instruments and the disposition of a score; concluding with a list of the names of instruments in English, German, Italian, and French, and suggestions as to the larger works best calculated for a continuation of the studies referred to.

"Andante and Rondo Brillante," by Sir Julius Benedict, published by Goodwin and Tabb, is a very effective pianoforte piece, written in concerto style and with orchestral accompaniments (ad libitum). The brief introduction has some expressive and florid passages, forming a good preparation to the rondo, which is full of bright vivacity. The piece is written with that thorough practical knowledge of the capabilities of the instrument which only a skilful performer can possess; and it is admirably suited for public performance with the accompaniments, or in private without them.

"Inventions," six two-part pieces for the pianoforte; and "Youthful Reminiscences," five pieces for the same instrument, are respectively classed as Opus 163 and 184 of the veteran composer Dr. Ferdinand Hiller. The pieces first referred to were doubtless suggested by the two-part inventions of Bach, but are written in a more modern style of musical phraseology. They are excellent practice for the attainment of equality of execution between the right and left hand of the player. The other work comprises an interesting series of short movements, each with a distinctive character, as indicated in the respective titles:—"Ghasel," "Reigen," "Capriccio," "Rêverie," and "Humoreske." Both sets are published Messrs. Forsyth Brothers (of London and Manchester), who have also issued two charming "Sonatinas" for the pianoforte, by Stephen Heller (op. 146 and 147), intended, and admirably suited, to prepare the student for the practice of the sonatas of the great masters. The same publishers have brought out a remarkably cheap "Alphabet of Music" (price sixpence), compiled by Dr. H. Hiles. This pamphlet contains a large amount of information well calculated for juvenile students.

"The Amateur Flute-Player's Journal" (published by Messrs. Rudall, Carte, and Co.) will be welcome to students of an instrument that is not over-supplied with music specially written for it.

"A Dictionary of Music and Musicians" (Macmillan and Co.). The first volume of this valuable work is now completed by the issue of the sixth part, which ends with the word "Impromptu." The Editor, Dr. George Grove, is to be congratulated on having so successfully arrived half-way in his laborious task. The articles in the last number are mostly up to the high level of the preceding parts, exception being taken to that on Hummel, which is as questionable in judgment as in tone.

"Astre du Soir" (romance), "Years Ago," and "Sigh on Sad Heart," are pleasing vocal pieces composed, respectively, by Eliza A. Freake, Florence Gilbert, and Annie E. Armstrong, and published by Messrs. Metzler and Co. They will suit any voice of moderate capacity. "Rosamond's Epitaph," "On the Water," and "Prayer" (Novello, Ewer, and Co.) are three very artistic songs, the composition of Mr. F. Corder, of whose music we had recently occasion to speak in high terms.

The Psalter and Canticles pointed and set to accompanying chants, ancient and modern (William Clowes and Sons). This is a valuable work, the joint production of the Rev. Sir H. W. Baker, Bart., and Mr. W. H. Monk. The object aimed at and successfully achieved is to unite under the same pointing forms of chant hitherto considered incompatible—the ancient and the modern, the Gregorian and the Anglican; also in introducing a new form of chant for the use of parish choirs. The preface contains much valuable information on chanting.

At the Assembly of the Free Church, Edinburgh, last Saturday it was resolved to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Dr. Chalmers, the great leader of the disruption movement, and a committee was appointed to consider what form the celebration should take.

Lord Derby yesterday week attended the opening of the annual exhibition of the Botanical Society at Manchester, and afterwards was present at the opening of a coffee tavern in the same city. In the evening he spoke at a banquet of the above-named society.

A collision between an express train from Crewe to Birmingham and a train from Wednesbury, travelling towards Wolverhampton, occurred on the North-Western Railway last Saturday evening. No lives were lost, but about thirty persons are reported to have been injured by the accident.

The annual conference or district meeting of the Wesleyan Methodists of North Wales, inclusive of Liverpool and Manchester, was held at Rhyl last week, under the presidency of the Rev. Samuel Davies, Bangor. The statistics show the slight increase of twenty-five in the number of members, which is this year returned at 13,044, there being a falling off of sixty-two in the two Liverpool circuits and an increase at Bangor. Towards the thanksgiving fund subscriptions to the amount of £1100 were announced.

The great Lancashire school festival began on Monday morning, when the streets of Manchester were crowded by excursionists from all parts of the country to see the procession of the Sunday-school children. There were between 15,000 and 16,000 children in the procession and about forty bands of music. The festival continues all the week, for which most of mills have suspended work.—Over 2000 children connected with the Sunday-School Union assembled in Norfolk Park, Sheffield, and sang a selection of hymns in the presence of 40,000 people. Other gatherings took place, and altogether 50,000 scholars and teachers, with over 90,000 persons, took part in the various meetings. The weather was fine.



## OBITUARY.

## MR. WILBERFORCE, OF MARKINGTON.

William Wilberforce, Esq., of Markington, Yorkshire, and South Bank, Surbiton, Surrey, J.P. for Yorkshire and Middlesex, died on the 26th ult. at Surbiton, aged eighty. This gentleman was the eldest son of William Wilberforce, the philanthropist and anti-slavery advocate, M.P. for the county of York, by Barbara, his wife, eldest daughter of Isaac Spooner, Esq., of Elmdon Hall, in the county of Warwick, and was, consequently, brother of the Ven. Robert Isaac Wilberforce, Fellow of Oriel College, and afterwards Archdeacon of the East Riding of Yorkshire, and of Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop, successively, of Oxford and Winchester. The family of Wilberforce has been established in Yorkshire from a very remote period, and were in early times designated "of Wilberfoss." The gentleman whose death we record was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1825. He married, Jan. 19, 1820, Mary Frances, daughter of the Rev. John Owen, Rector of Pegglesham, by whom he has one surviving son, William Wilberforce, barrister-at-law.

## MR. WHITBREAD.

Samuel Charles Whitbread, Esq., of Southill Park and Cardington, in the county of Bedford, J.P. and D.L., M.P. for Middlesex 1820 to 1830, a governor of Christ's Hospital, and patron of three livings, died on the 27th ult., in his eighty-fourth year, as was briefly announced last week. He was second son of Samuel Whitbread, M.P., the friend and political adherent of Charles James Fox, by his wife, the Lady Elizabeth Grey, sister of Charles, Earl Grey, at one time Prime Minister. He succeeded to the large landed estate of his family at the decease, in 1867, of his brother, William Henry Whitbread, Esq., M.P., of Southill, and served as High Sheriff of Bedfordshire in 1831. He married, first, June 28, 1824, the Hon. Juliana, daughter of Henry Otway, twenty-first Lord Dacre, and secondly, Feb. 18, 1868, Lady Mary Stephenson, daughter of William Charles, fourth Earl of Albemarle, and by the former, who died in 1858, he had one daughter, Juliana, late Countess of Leicester, and one son, Samuel Whitbread, Esq., now M.P. for Bedford, formerly a Lord of the Admiralty.

## MAJOR-GENERAL MACKENZIE.

Major-General Alexander Mackay Mackenzie, late Bengal Staff Corps, on the 27th ult., at 41, Queensborough-terrace, in his fifty-third year. He was the only surviving son of the late Colonel Alexander Mackenzie, of Gruinard, Ross-shire, and entered the Army in 1842. He served in the Indian Mutiny, commanding the 8th Irregular Cavalry, and was at the siege and capture of Lucknow. Mackenzie attained the rank of Major-General in 1874.

## The deaths have also been announced of—

Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, on the 3rd inst. His memoir is deferred until next week.

Francis Towers Streeter, Esq., Recorder of Worcester, a Bencher of Gray's Inn, on the 18th ult., at Lower Park-road.

Robert Brough-Watson, Esq., of Swanland Manor, Brough, East Riding of Yorkshire, on the 14th ult., aged eighty-six.

The Right Rev. Samuel Gobat, D.D., Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem, on the 11th ult., at Jerusalem, aged eighty.

Catherine Emily, Lady Hamilton, wife of Sir Charles J. J. Hamilton, Bart., O.B., of Iping, Sussex, on the 25th ult., at 29, Devonshire-place, aged sixty-six.

Captain George Sandham, 90th Regiment, on March 31, of fever, at Kambula, Zululand, aged thirty-one. He was the eldest son of Lieutenant-General George Sandham, R.A., of Rowdell, Sussex.

The Rev. John Evans, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's, upwards of thirty years secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, aged seventy-four. He was formerly Incumbent of St. James's, Bermondsey.

Lady Elizabeth Finch, second daughter of Heneage, fourth Earl of Aylesford, and Lady Louisa Thynne, daughter of Thomas, first Marquis of Bath, on the 1st inst., at her house in Chesham-place. The venerable lady was in her ninetieth year.

Mr. George Helier Horman, Solicitor-General for Jersey, on the 28th ult., from paralysis, at the age of sixty-one. Deceased was called to the Bar in 1848, and was appointed Crown Officer in August, 1864, in the place of Mr. Robert Pilon Maret, who was raised to the post of Attorney-General.

The Hon. George Mostyn, eldest son of Lord Vaux of Harrowden. He was born in 1830, and married, in 1859, the second daughter of the late Dr. Monk, Bishop of Gloucester, by whom he leaves seven children. Mr. Mostyn was appointed Captain of the 3rd Surrey Militia in 1853.

Colonel John Buck Riddle, a Peninsular and Waterloo veteran, on the 20th ult., in his ninety-second year. He entered the Army in 1808, and served in the Royal Horse Guards at Vittoria, Toulouse, and other important actions, and in the Waterloo campaign, and retired from the Army in 1826.

Leonard Strong Esq., of Camster, County Caithness, D.L., and a Commissioner of Supply for that County, on the 23rd ult., at Brighton, aged forty-five. He was the only son of the Rev. Clement Strong, Rector of Gedney, Lincolnshire, by Catherine Bridget, his wife, daughter of Vincent Hilton Biscoe, Esq., of Horkwood, Surrey.

Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale, the American authoress, in her eighty-ninth year. She produced many works, principally portraying American life of the day. The principal were "Northwood," published in 1827, and which still retains its reputation; "Flora's Interpreter," and "Woman's Record; or, Sketches of Distinguished Women from the Creation to A.D. 1854."

Captain Thomas Rice Hamilton, killed, March 28, with Colonel Wood's column in Zululand. He was the second son of John Hamilton, Esq., of The Grove, in the county of Meath, by Katherine Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of William Smythe, Esq., of Barbavilla House, in the county of Westmeath. Captain Hamilton was formerly of the 9th and 98th Regiments, and served in the Crimea.

Sir Edward John Gambier, formerly the Chief Justice of Madras, at his residence at Kensington Gate, on the 31st ult., at the age of eighty-five. He was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1817, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1822. He was appointed Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island in 1835, and in the following year a puisne Judge at Madras. In 1842 he became Chief Justice at that presidency, and filled that post until 1849.

The Rev. Dr. Griffith, formerly Vicar of Bloxley, for forty-five years a Canon of Rochester Cathedral, suddenly on the 29th ult. at his residence, 3, Bay's-hill-lawn, in the ninetieth year of his age. Dr. Griffith obtained a scholarship in Trinity College in 1809, and the following year won the University

Bell Scholarship; coming out eighth Wrangler in 1812. In 1814 he was elected a Fellow of Emmanuel, and became a tutor of that college in 1818. He was appointed Chaplain to Lord Lyndhurst in 1827, and the same year was elected a Canon of Rochester Cathedral. The duties of this appointment he continued to discharge until 1872, when he resigned his canonry.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess," written on the envelope.

J R B (Leigh).—We are obliged for the copy of the paper containing the report of your meeting, and for the games.

PAUL.—We cannot advise you on such a point. Surely any vendor of chess-boards can supply you with one suited to the dimensions of the pieces.

L W C (Bernard-street).—The City of London Chess Club should suit you. The members meet on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday in each week at Moufflet's Hotel, Newgate-street.

G R (Reading).—The construction is meritorious; and, if found correct, the problem shall appear.

O F J (Swansea).—A player may claim a piece for every Pawn promoted to the eighth rank, and may, consequently, have two or more pieces of the same denomination on the board. Your problem can be solved by 1. P to B 6th (dis. ch).

D Y M (Stroud).—Thanks. It shall be carefully examined.

A M (Jamaica).—A schoolboy's leisure is not ill spent in studying chess problems. Your analysis is very creditable to you, and is correct at all points.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1833 received from P S Shenale, R H (Huntingdon), W Byres, Jane Neveu (Utrecht), Felix, Emile Fran, D A (Dublin), R H Brooks, W J C B, R Bohn (Vienna), C A Rowley, C B Carlson, G C Baxter, Dabbshill, E Burkhard, W S Leest, Ireleth, J de Honsteyn, G Rushby, and A T Ridding.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1840 received from G Fobbrooke, M O'Halloran, Toz, B L Dyke, G A Rothwell, G L Mayne, Boltsbridge, W M Curtis, A N F Krogsh, Alpha, P S Shenale, Helen Lee, East Marden, Elsie V, R H Brooks, D Templeton, Liz, Hereward, L Sharswood, B P Vulliamy, L S D, W Leeson, Julia Short, N Cater, A Tremayne, N Warner, Willie, W Byres, Lulu, F V P, R Ingersoll, W L Bloomfield, H Winter, T Russell, W de P Crouxaz, Cant, Sipper, Copiapino, O T F, W Lawson, W S B, S P Macartney, G C Baxter, E H H V, W S Leest, Ireleth, R F N Banks, G Rushby, H Barrett, An Old Hand, C S Cox, S Farrant, H Langford, and R N Wilson.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1833.

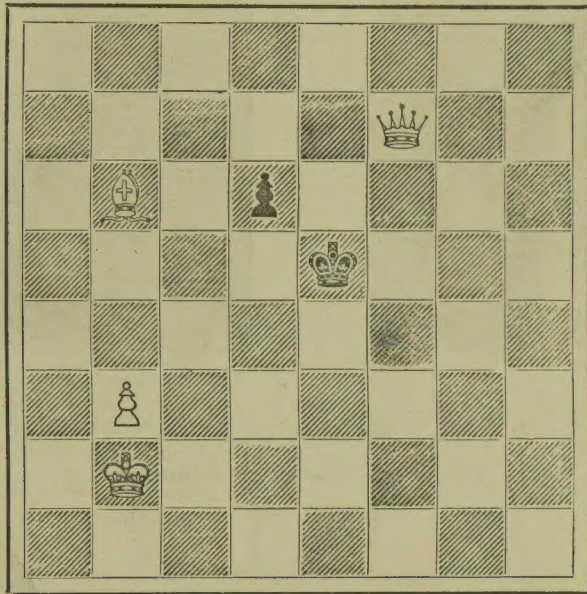
WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to K R sq. Kt to K R 5th\*  
2. Q to Q R 8th. Any move  
3. Q mates.

\* If Black play 1. Kt to K 4th, White continues 2. Q to K 4th (ch), and mates next move. The other variations should present no difficulty to the student.

## PROBLEM No. 1842.

By JOHN CRUM, Glasgow.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

## CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Two Games played recently at the Artists' Club, Moscow, between Messrs. HELLWIG and AYLMER MAUDE.

## (Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	from White playing 11. Kt to Q Kt 5th—	
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	ex gr. —	
3. B to B 4th	P to Q 4th	11. Kt takes P (ch)	P to Kt 5th
4. B takes P	P to R 5th (ch)	12. Kt takes P	K to K 2nd
5. K to B sq	P to K Kt 4th	13. K takes R	P takes Kt
6. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Kt 2nd	14. Q takes P	B takes P (ch)
7. P to Q 4th	Kt to K 2nd	15. K to B sq	Q takes Q (ch)
8. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to R 4th	16. P takes Q	B to R 6th (ch), &c.
9. K to Kt sq		17. Kt to K 4th	

Some interesting variations arise here from 11. P to Kt 5th, but the move in the text is preferable.

12. Kt to Kt 5th Kt takes Kt (ch)  
13. P takes Kt B to K 4th  
14. P to Q 6th P to Kt 5th  
15. Kt takes P (ch) K to Q sq  
16. P to Q 7th P takes P  
17. P tks B (a Q ch) K takes Q  
18. Kt takes R

As good as anything else, for his game is past surgery. Black here announced mate in five moves.

## Between the same Players.

## (Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	done better by capturing the Kt and	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	developing his forces.	
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	14. B to K 3rd	P to B 5 h
4. B to R 4th	Kt to B 3rd	15. B takes B	Q takes B
5. Castles	Kt takes P	16. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
6. P to Q 4th	P to Kt 4th	17. B to B 2nd	P to K 6th
7. Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt		
8. P takes Kt	P to Q 4th		
9. B to Kt 3rd	P to B 3rd		

Black's last move is recommended in the "Blackburne," but the alternative moves 9. B to Kt 2nd and 9. B to K 3rd are as good if not better.

10. B to K 3rd B to K B 4th  
11. B to Q 4th B to Kt 3rd  
12. P to Q B 3rd Castles  
13. Kt to Q 2nd P to Q B 4th

We think the advance of this Pawn is premature, and that Black would have

## CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

There was a large gathering of chessplayers at Leigh last week, on the occasion of Mr. Blackburne's visit to the town. The meetings were held in the reading-room of the Liberal Club, and on the first day of his visit Mr. Blackburne played simultaneously against all comers, losing only two games in the m. e. The winners were Mr. Allan Green, of Bedford; and Mr. John Aldred, of Chelmsford. On the second day the English master played *sans voir* against eight of the local champions; and, as he invariably does, brought all the games to a conclusion at one sitting—indeed, within the space of a few hours. The play resulted in Mr. Blackburne winning six games and drawing the remaining two.

The tournament for the Lowenthal Cup at the St. George's Chess Club ended last week in Professor Wray carrying off the trophy with a score of nine out of a possible twelve, Mr. Minchin securing second honours with a score of seven and a half.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 22, 1872) of Urbain Alexandre Henri, Count Greffulhe, a Senator of France, Member of the Council General of the Seine et Marne, and Officer of the Legion of Honour, formerly of No. 30, Rue de la Ville, l'Evêque, but late of No. 8, Rue d'Astorg, Paris, who died on April 9 last, was proved in London on the 27th ult. by Count Charles Greffulhe, the brother and sole executor, the personal estate in England being sworn under £500,000. The testator bequeaths to his nieces, Jeanne, Princess D'Arenberg, and Louise, Countess L'Aigle, 1,000,000f. each; to his best friend, Mdle. Julie Leocadie Jogan Roullie, 200,000f., and 40,000f. per annum for life; and he recommends his servants to his brother. A life interest in the residue of the personality is given to his said brother, and the reversion to his nephew, Viscount Henri Greffulhe. As to any other property he may have, he appoints his brother, the said Count Charles Greffulhe, universal legatee. All benefits conferred by the will are to be in addition to anything he may have given to, or settled upon, the legatees in his lifetime.

The will (dated July 30, 1877) with a codicil (dated Oct. 30, 1878) of Mr. Morris Ashby, late of Staines, brewer, and wine, spirit, and bottled beer merchant, who died on April 7 last, was proved on the 6th ult. by Morris Ashby, Richard Ashby, and Henry Ashby, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator devises his farm and land at Bugbrook, Northamptonshire, the old ancestral estate of the Ashbys of Bugbrook, to his son Morris; and there are special bequests to other of his children. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided between his sons Morris, Richard, Henry, Algernon Charles, and Francis, and his daughters, Elizabeth Sophia and Susette.

The will (dated Feb. 24, 1862) of Mr. John Garrard Elgood, late of Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, who died on April 19 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Mrs. Anne Elgood, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator having, as he recites, already sufficiently provided for his daughter and three sons by his former marriage, he devises and bequeaths all his real and personal estate to his wife absolutely.

The will (dated Jan. 5, 1878) with a codicil (dated April 19 following) of Mr. William Scott Binney, formerly of Madras, in the East Indies, afterwards of Sennowe Hall, Norfolk, but late of No. 40, Queen's-gate-gardens, South Kensington, who died on April 11 last, was proved on the 1st ult. by Alexander Thomas Binney and Stuart Bayley Binney, the sons, and Thomas Key, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to Mr. Key £300, free of duty, and considerable legacies to his children. The residue of his property he gives to his said two sons.

The will (dated July 21, 1872) of Dr. Charles Murchison, late of No. 79, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, who died on the 23rd ult., was proved on the 15th inst. by Mrs. Clara Elizabeth Murchison, the widow, John Pares Bickersteth, and Edward Robert Bickersteth, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator leaves to his wife his household furniture and effects and £500; and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for her for life, she maintaining and educating infant sons and unmarried daughters, and at her death for children or issue, as she shall appoint.

The will (dated Feb. 2, 1876) of Mr. Frederick Gye, late of Springfield House, Wandsworth-road, who died on Dec. 4 last, at Dytchley Park, Charlbury, Oxford, was proved on the 16th ult. by Ernest Gye, Lionel Gye, Herbert Frederick Gye, and Percy Gye, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator authorises his trustees to carry on for the benefit of his estate the business carried on by him as the lessee of the Royal Italian Opera-House, Covent-garden, or any other business or businesses he may be engaged in at his decease. All his property is to be upon trust for his said sons and his daughter, Miss Clara Elizabeth Emily Gye, in equal shares.

The will (dated Nov. 8, 1871) with two codicils (dated July 7, 1875, and Aug. 13, 1878) of Mr. Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, late of Maesteg House, Swansea, who died March 28 last, was proved on the 2nd ult. by Pascoe Dupré Grenfell and Arthur Riversdale Grenfell, the sons, and Henry Edward Thornton, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. There are bequests to his several children and a provision for the children of his deceased son, St. Leger Grenfell. The residue of the personality and all his real estate the testator leaves to his son Pascoe Dupré Grenfell.

The will (dated May 22, 1874) of Captain George Blane, R.N., late of No. 21, Princes-gardens, Knightsbridge, who died on the 1st ult., was proved on the 19th ult. by David Anderson Blane, the brother, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. Among other legacies the testator bequeaths £200 each to the School for the Indigent Blind, Southwark, the Dreadnought Hospital-Ship, the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, the Navy Boys' School, New-cross, and the Female Naval School, Isleworth; and he appoints his brothers residuary legatees.

Mr. J. B. Gough, the temperance orator, laid the foundation-stone of a coffee palace at Sandgate on Monday afternoon. A public luncheon followed, at which Mr. Gough spoke at some length. Sandgate is Mr. Gough's birthplace, which he left fifty years ago.

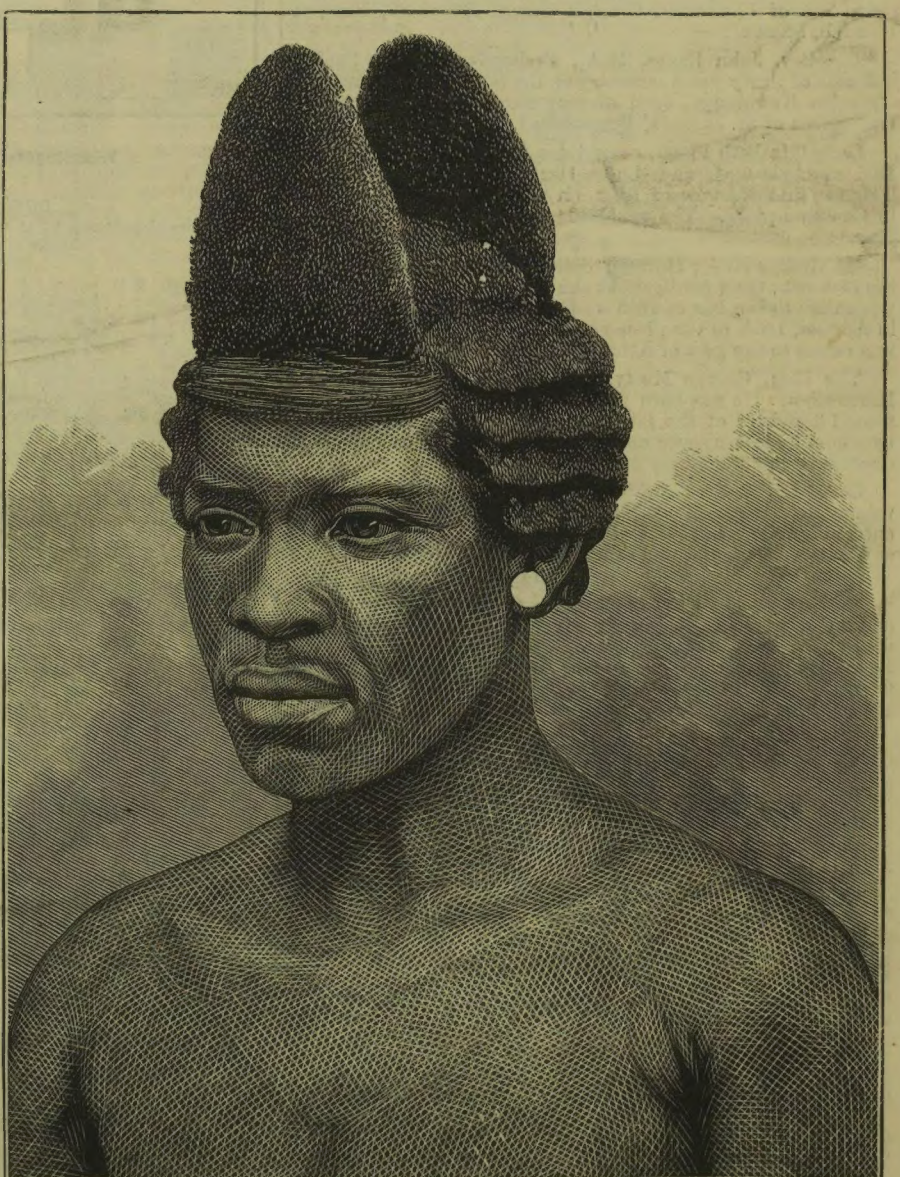
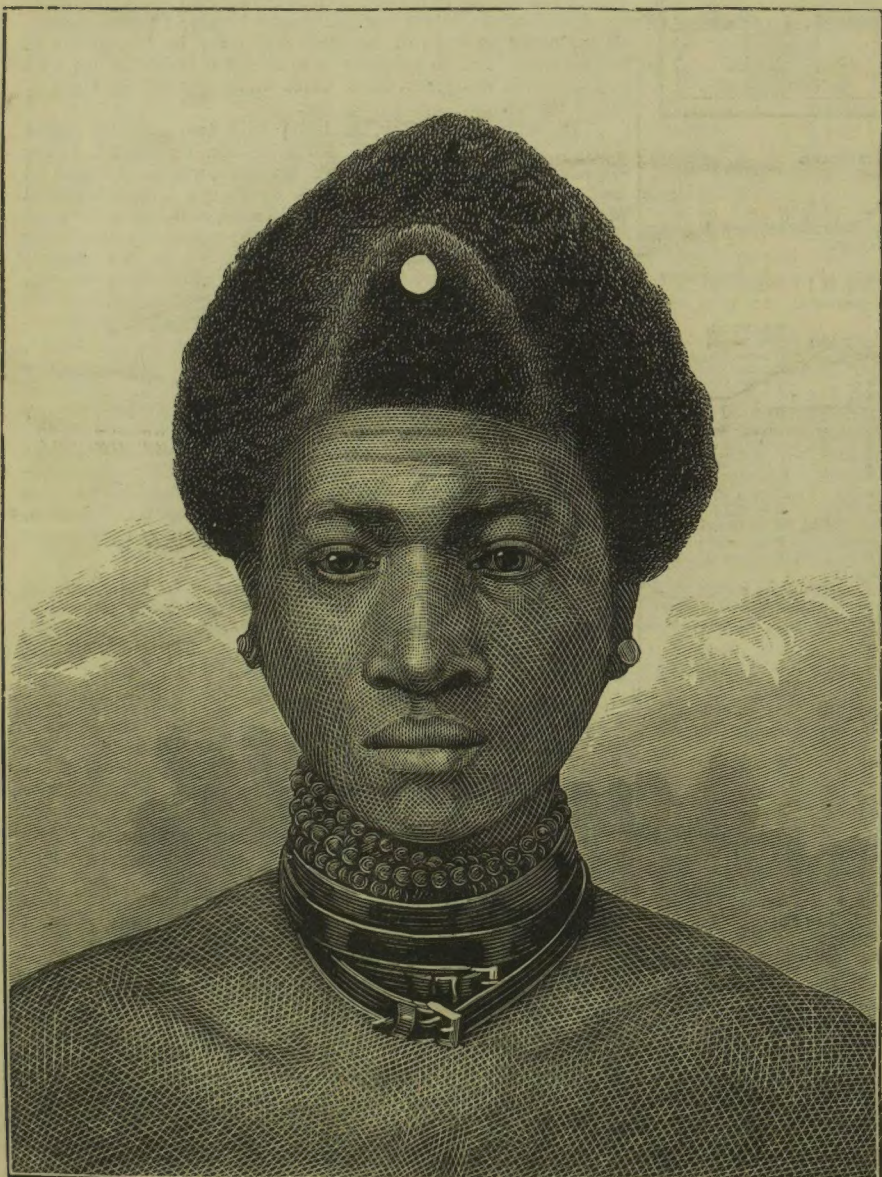
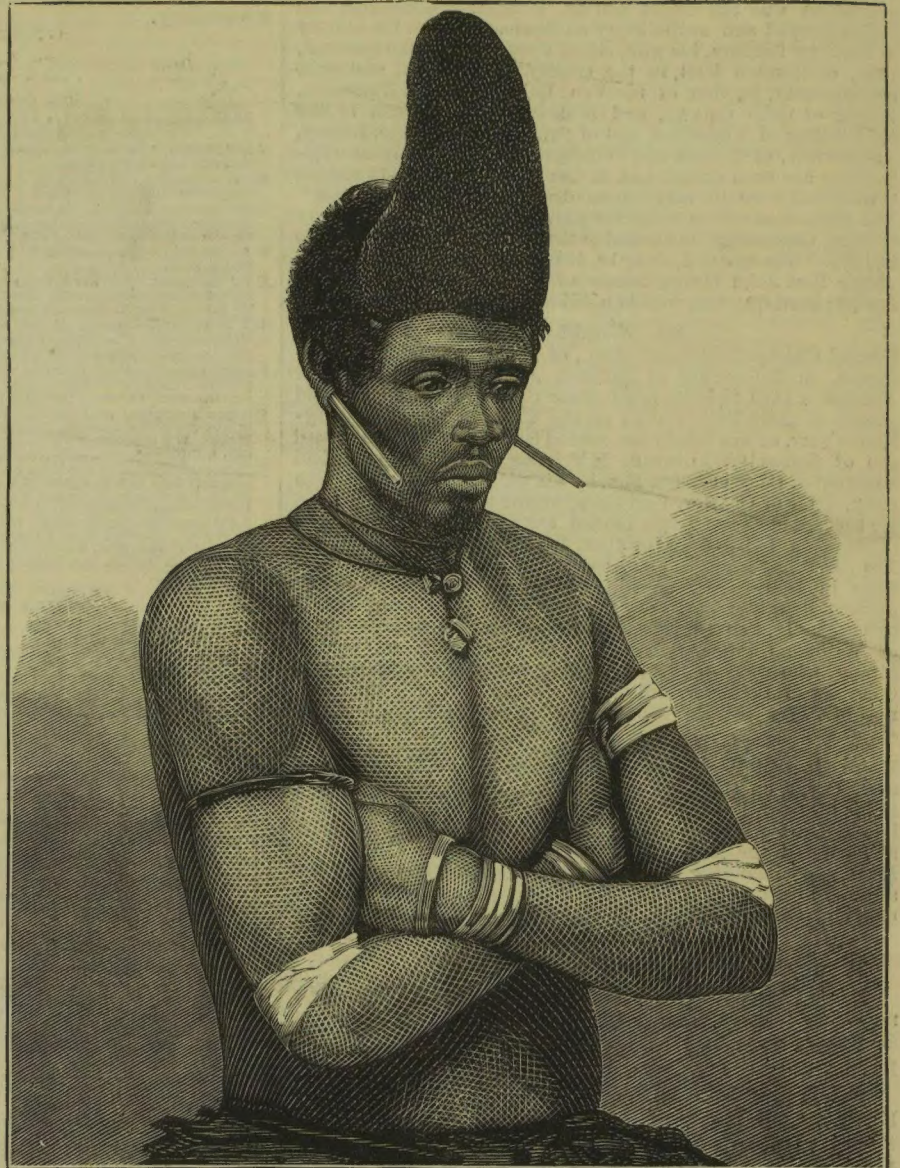
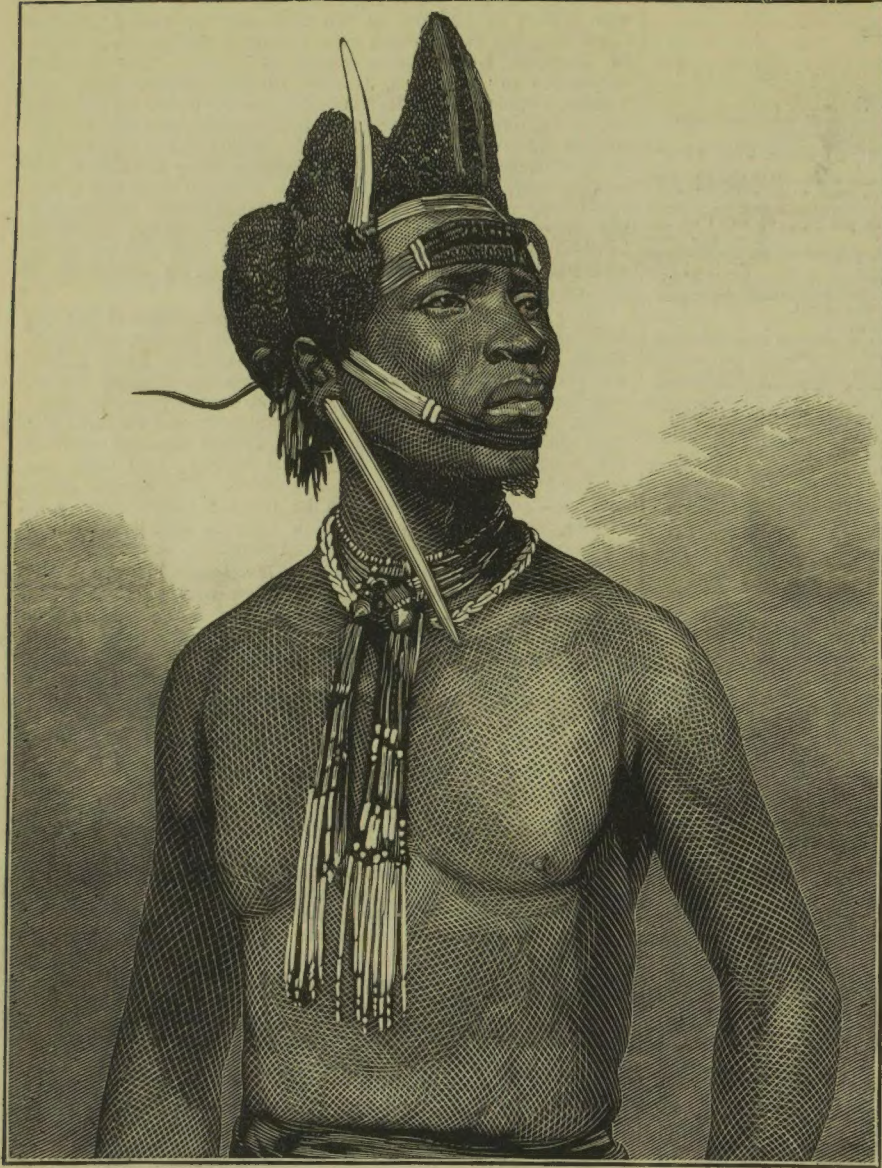
Only four steamers reached the Mersey last week from the United States and Canada with fresh meat, bringing 2820 quarters of beef, 949 carcasses of mutton, and 348 dead pigs, which is very small when contrasted with the figures of the preceding weeks. Of live stock there was a large supply, though hardly up to the total of the previous week.

The Senate of the University of Cambridge has resolved to confer the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Mr. Justice Grove, Sir Frederick Leighton, Mr. Robert Browning, Professor W. Stubbs, of Oxford; Mr. W. Spottiswoode, President of the Royal Society; Professor Smith, of Oxford; Professor Huxley, the President of the Geological Society, and the Librarian and Keeper of Antiquities at the British Museum.

The Bath and West of England Agricultural Society's Show opened on Monday at Exeter. There was a very large display of machinery, and the exhibits of animals, though small in number, were good of their kind. Viscount Falmouth was one of the winners of Devon cattle prizes, while some of the short-horn prizes were taken by Lord Clinton and Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P. Sir J. Amory, M.P., Lord Falmouth, and Lord Poltimore were among the prize-winners in the sheep classes.

A largely-attended meeting of national teachers was held in Belfast last Saturday—the Mayor presiding. Resolutions were passed to the effect that the National School Teachers' (Ireland) Act of 1875 having almost proved a failure, the meeting asked the Government to carry out the promises made to improve the condition of teachers; that, as a pension scheme was now before Government for providing for teachers in old age, the meeting trusted that due regard would now be made for those who had spent considerable time in the service.





ZULU DANDIES, SHOWING THE MODES OF WEARING THE HAIR.—SEE PAGE 529.